

PRINCE CUPID AS A REPUBLICAN WILL BE THE PARTY NOMINEE FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS

Convention Frames Declaration of Principles and Names Committeemen.

PRINCE CUPID KALANIANA'OLE will be the Republican nominee for Delegate to Congress. This was decided last night at a caucus of the delegates to the Republican convention, which, receiving the announcement that Prince Cupid had come out squarely as a Republican with cheers which reached the street, without hesitation, waiting only for the speeches of the friends of the Prince, decided by a vote practically unanimous that he should have the nomination.

CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

The convention began with applause, for the appearance of Chairman Robertson of the Republican Central Committee on the platform to call for order was the signal for a reception. Mr. Robertson after the reading of the convention call had it translated for the Hawaiian members.

Mr. Robertson then, on behalf of the Territorial Central Committee, thanked the gentlemen assembled for their support since the beginning of the organization and expressed a trust that they would turn the organization over to their successors in at least as good a shape as they had received it. The large attendance proved that the Republican party was alive and vigorous throughout the group. As there was much business to be done he would now call for the election of a temporary president.

As soon as Mr. Robertson called for nominations Senator Achi was on his feet and at once placed in nomination H. L. Holstein, of Kohala. He said the man he named was a young Republican who was heart and soul in the fight and that he was thoroughly capable of making a good presiding officer. J. L. Kaulukou seconded the motion. Holstein was elected and upon the appointment of Chairman Robertson was escorted to the chair by Judge Kaulukou and W. H. Rice. The appearance of Mr. Holstein was the signal

second place, he was not endowed with enough ability, we fear; and, whether his failure lies in the fact (as he prides himself) on his resemblance to Napoleon so much, I do not know. In the third place, he has always been damaging the missionaries, to which category we belong. The time has come now, and the people demand, a change, and they are going to get this change, and when it comes to a question like this, and a very important one, fusion between the Democrats, the Portuguese, the Kuokas and the Republicans is desirable, and I hope that our friends in the minority will defer to the will of the majority, so that the defeat of Wilcox may be accomplished.

I believe, my friends, that these parties are actuated with the same motive, the same resolution, and the same desire that has brought us together, and that is to devise ways and means whereby Wilcox may be buried forever. (Applause.) Since my arrival here I have been doing a little missionary work among the Home Rulers. From what I have seen and from what I have heard, I can truthfully say that you are going to have a perfect landslide down here in favor of the Republican party. The reason is very plain. The people are becoming interested in the outcome of this campaign. They are interested to the extent of sending a message direct East telling them that we out here will redeem ourselves of that calamity of two years ago which sent Wilcox to Congress. They are now, as I say, interested in it, and their wishes will be obeyed, and it strikes me that the next man who will be elected as delegate to Congress will be a Republican. (Applause.)

I was asked by a prominent Home Ruler this morning what we want. I can tell you right here what we desire. We want to elect a man to go to Washington who is in sympathy with the majority in Congress. We want to send a man there that is endowed with sufficient brains and acquainted with the English language; if he can do nothing else, get for ourselves a party who is for our Territorial interests. We do not want to send a man there who will merely look wise and draft milk bills. (Laughter and applause.) Just pause a moment. Congress appropriated one thousand million of dollars and yet there was not a dollar—not even a red cent—procured for Hawaii—not a bean for Hawaii—except the packages of vegetable seeds sent out here once. (Laughter and applause.)

As I said, fellow delegates, I will not detain you long. We are down here from the country and we expect to go back tomorrow; and we want to have matters settled as soon as possible. But if you do so that the wireless telegram which will be of interest to Hawaii. The eyes of the whole American people will be upon us. By the verdict of that day we shall send forth the greeting of Hawaii to the people of the United States and to the Republican party, and show that we are in favor of progressive principles and not of Home Rulers and ignoramuses.

I want, therefore, every person within this assembly to work from now until the close of the polls. We can do much, my friends, we can all do much, if we only have the men to do so. I want you to close up your shops, your stores and plantations and work for your country, and I am satisfied that you will reach me on Maui will be that the Hawaiian Territory has gone overwhelmingly Republican. (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. Holstein aroused enthusiasm on many points and several times had the delegates laughing over his characterizations of the Delegate. His scoring of Wilcox for bringing up questions of race prejudice and his talk about his failures, were signals for outbursts and the speech as the keynote of the convention was fully appreciated.

J. D. Avery was chosen temporary secretary and then H. P. Baldwin moved a committee of one from each district to pass upon the credentials of the delegates. The chair appointed George H. Renton chairman of the committee with the following associates: A. C. McKinley, J. K. Nahale, J. N. K. Keola, Joe Luahiwa and W. H. Rice.

GETS DOWN TO WORK.

The nomination of Holstein for permanent chairman of the convention brought out the very first seeming difficulty, for H. P. Baldwin at once arose and declared that he had understood that P. Peck was to be chosen for that honor and so placed him before the convention. Mr. Peck, however, believing that there should be no divisions in the District, at once withdrew, and the secretary cast the ballot for Holstein for the chairmanship. While this duty was being performed former



PRINCE CUPID, THE NEW REPUBLICAN LEADER.

Senator Thurston entered the hall and was cheered and applauded for some time.

The permanent secretaryship brought out the first real struggle of the convention. H. P. Baldwin nominated G. P. Thellen, and William Aylett placed before the convention the name of J. D. Avery. The ballot showed the selection of Avery by the vote of 54 to 26.

The presence in the hall of Sena-

tor Burton and former Senator Thurston was noted and Chairman Holstein appointed Cecil Brown and Col. Parker to escort them to the platform. As the guests of the convention ascended the stage the convention rose and applauded them heartily. W. J. Coelho was made Hawaiian interpreter.

Senator Baldwin said that the next thing would be the selection of the

(Continued on Page 4.)

PLATFORM OF PARTY AS REPORTED TO CONVENTION

To the Chairman and Members of the Third Republican Territorial Convention of Hawaii:

Your committee on platform beg leave to submit the following platform for adoption by this convention:

Platform of the Republican Party of the Territory of Hawaii:

The Republican party of the Territory of Hawaii, in convention assembled, hereby make the following declaration of principles, to the support of which we and our candidates are pledged:

1. We proclaim anew our adherence to the traditions and policies of the Republican party and announce our unwavering allegiance to the principles of that party as contained in its national platform adopted in Philadelphia in 1860.

2. To President Roosevelt we accord our most cordial endorsement for his masterly administration of national affairs and the faithfulness with which he has carried out the principles of Republicanism and we are proud of his ability, his courage and his sturdy Americanism.

3. We believe in the equality of all men under just laws of their own making and we shall emphatically and uncompromisingly oppose any restriction or limitation of the suffrage which we now enjoy under the Organic Act.

4. We demand the passage of an act by the next Legislature establishing county governments in Hawaii modeled after the most advanced and popular systems elsewhere and containing a clause submitting the act to the voters for ratification at a special election to be called for that purpose; and we further demand the passage of a general municipal government act by which such municipalities as so desire may establish cities, towns and villages.

5. We urge Congress to appropriate such an amount as will pay the awards of the fire claims commission and pledge ourselves to use every effort to obtain such appropriation.

6. We urge continued liberal appropriations for the maintenance of our unfortunate fellow citizens segregated at Kalaupapa and Kalaupapa, Molokai, and for the erection and maintenance of a suitable home for the non-leprosy children of leprosy parents.

7. We shall as speedily as possible endeavor to secure statehood for this Territory.

8. We demand more speedy improvement of our harbors, wharves and landing facilities throughout the Territory to meet the requirements of our rapidly increasing commerce and we shall strive to secure from the Nation-

al Congress appropriations for the improvement of our harbors, the erection of public buildings and for other public needs.

9. We favor the employment on all public works of only qualified voters and citizens of the Territory and we declare that eight hours should constitute a day's work on all public works of the Territory or its political subdivisions.

10. We favor the continuance by the Legislature of a permanent settlement upon ex-Queen Liliuokalani.

11. We recognize the importance of diversified industries and shall endeavor to secure from Congress the protection of the same from foreign competition.

12. We demand the revision of the present system of taxation by the next Legislature with a view of adjusting the public burden so as to be least felt by the poor.

13. We do not favor legislation tending toward the conducting of the liquor business by the Territorial government.

14. We earnestly request the Congress of the United States to amend that portion of Territorial act which provides that the English language only shall be used in the legislative proceedings, so as to permit the use of the Hawaiian language.

15. We oppose all trusts and monopolies and all combinations tending to control supplies and prices.

16. We demand liberal appropriations for school buildings throughout the Territory, to provide ample accommodations for all children of school age.

17. We urge liberal appropriations for the improvement and maintenance of the public highways throughout the Territory.

18. The only manner in which the country can receive the benefit of Republican principles is through the election of Republican candidates. To succeed at the polls it is essential that the party be fully organized and thoroughly united. The best method of securing organization is through the institution and maintenance of Republican clubs covering every election precinct in the Territory. We deem it therefore the duty of every man who believes in the doctrines of the Republican party to become a member of the Republican club of his election precinct and the duty of every Republican club to heartily and unitedly support the nominees of the Republican party.

Relying upon the wisdom and support of the voters of the Territory of Hawaii and the guidance of Divine Providence, we shall earnestly strive to carry out the foregoing declarations and to do whatever else may be necessary to perpetuate upon our soil "a government of the people, by the people and for the people."

Democrats Decide to Become Home Rulers for the Sake of Offices.

DEMOCRACY practically changed its name last night to Home Ruleism, when the local party of Democrats adopted the report of a subcommittee through its chairman, Col. McCarthy, to effect a fusion with the Home Rule party and place R. W. Wilcox at the head of the van as their standard bearer. This morning a committee consisting of Col. McCarthy, Frank Harvey and Fred Hayselden will confer with a committee appointed by the Home Rulers to agree upon the representation that each party will have upon the legislative ticket. Robert Wilcox will head the fusion ticket for delegate to Congress.

The Democrats held a meeting last night in Waverley hall to hear the report of the subcommittee appointed by the general committee on fusion, and adopted the report to fuse with the Home Rulers, without much dissent. In fact, the Democrats claimed that the Democratic and Home Rule parties were one and the same thing, and that Wilcox, if elected by the combination, would have a good deal to say in Washington next session despite statements to the contrary that the delegate from Hawaii would have to be in harmony with the Republican party which was now in control of the administration.

When the meeting was called to order, Col. McCarthy for the general committee arose and stated that the subcommittee had practically effected a fusion with the Home Rulers, and asked for the rejection or adoption of the report. Dr. Noblitt moved that the report of the committee be adopted, and it was carried. The Democrats, who had previously lambasted Wilcox to the best of their ability, then arose and began to tell how much they had always admired him, both personally and politically.

Col. Cornwell stated his position in the matter, saying that the fusion with the Home Rulers was the only thing the Democrats could do, and although he was a good Democrat, yet he saw no other course open than to endorse Wilcox.

Fred Terrill said he had opposed Wilcox, but if the Democratic party joined with the Home Rulers he would tell every Hawaiian that it was the best move that had ever been made. He said the Republicans had taken a lantern to look for a man to head the ticket and were doing anything "to beat Wilcox." To him this was insincerity. He said this was not for the benefit of the Home Rulers. He said the Republicans had gone to Cupid and asked whether he would run on their ticket to beat Wilcox. He wanted to know if this was sincerity to "us." The administration at Washington had promised a Republican victory in Hawaii this fall, and to that end had been looking for a candidate to beat Wilcox. He thought Wilcox was the man for the Democrats, and was an eminently proper man to head their ticket.

Frank Harvey spoke in a similar vein saying, "When the wind blows we must follow the wind in order to win the day."

Charles Creighton said he heartily endorsed Cornwell, and like Cornwell, the Democratic national committeeman, he would vote for and stand for Wilcox through thick and thin. That was the true spirit of the true Democrat. He was glad they had fused with Wilcox, for it meant victory. It meant to him the combination of the people "against the autocratic clique who, under the head and name of Republican, is tyrannizing the Territory." The Democrats and Home Rulers would stand by the ticket to demonstrate to Washington and all over the United States "that these special, paid envoys who have gone to Washington and belittled the Home Rulers and us (Democrats), are nobodies."

"It has been said that Wilcox did not accomplish anything at Washington," said Creighton. "Why, even the Republicans from Boston, where the missionaries here spring from—"

"I'm from Boston myself," said Col. McCarthy, interrupting.

"Don't succeed in doing much the first session," continued Creighton. "Wilcox went as neither Democrat nor Republican, but he went after beating the Democrats and Republicans. He could not affiliate with them, because they could not take him up."

"Next time, however, he will go to Washington with the support of the Democrats and Home Rulers, and will then have something to say."

Tom Lucas said he was born a Democrat; that was his only reason for being one now. He said he did not dislike Wilcox. Wilcox was not a bad man. He apologized for Wilcox's failure to get anything for Hawaii on the ground that it was his first session and he did

not know the ropes. He understood it was a Democrat who introduced Wilcox to McKinley. McKinley was a better Democrat than a Republican, in his opinion.

"The Democrat and Home Rule parties are one and the same," concluded Tommy.

The meeting adjourned with the proviso of being called again shortly by the chair to ratify whatever action is taken by the fusion committee with the Wilcox fusion committee today.

At the first caucus of the Democrats, held yesterday morning, participated in not only by members of the club but by prominent Democrats of the city, the trend of the discussion was so apparent as to what the club wanted that men like S. M. Damon, E. B. McClanahan, J. O. Carter and others, who have always placed principle above opportunism, declared they could no longer act with the local Democracy.

WHAT THEY SAID BEFORE.

At the first meeting of the Democrats held in Waverley hall on the night of July 14, the Democrats who last night could not say enough good things in favor of Wilcox, took occasion to say all the bad things they could of him, and said he was a "dying figure in politics."

The account of the meeting, as it was stenographically reported, appeared in the Advertiser of Tuesday morning, July 15, as follows:

At a general meeting of Democrats held last evening in Waverley hall, at which Colonel C. J. McCarthy presided, every speaker on the floor endorsed in the highest terms Prince Cupid for Delegate to Congress. All admitted that no nominee of their own would stand a ghost of a show in being elected, and in Cupid they saw where they could make their voter count for something. The hope was expressed that Prince Cupid would stand upon an entirely independent platform, free of local issues, and they felt certain that he would not only be endorsed and voted for by the Independent or progressive Hawaiians party, but by the Democratic party, and there was a glimmering chance that the Republicans would stand behind the young ally.

Col. W. H. Cornwell, Democratic National Committeeman.



Col. W. H. Cornwell, Democratic National Committeeman.

hind the young ally. Colonel Cornwell, the Democratic National committeeman for Hawaii, spoke first of the opportunity which the Democratic party had to stand behind Prince Cupid and he felt that the party could not make a wiser move than to place the name of Cupid at the head of their ticket.

As for Wilcox, the Democrats generally conceded that the nomination of Cupid meant the political death of Wilcox and Kalaupapa, and the rise of a progressive Hawaiian spirit in place of the old Bourbon methods practiced by the original Home Rule party.

Another committee, consisting of Colonel Cornwell, Colonel McCarthy, and one Hawaiian, will be in readiness to wait upon Senator Blackburn when he arrives with the Senatorial party and ascertain his desires as to obtaining general information as to conditions in Hawaii and also as to the Democratic party here.

Fred Terrill said that Cupid was bound to be the leader of his race, and Wilcox was a dying figure in politics. Charles Creighton considered Cupid the most available man the Democrats had. With his social attainments and gentlemanly manner he was sure to obtain aid for Hawaii, even though he had no vote in Congress. If he stands firm in his position with the young Hawaiians and takes kindly to a combination with the Democrats, it meant the defeat of Wilcox. Kaula's "snake" would be killed when Wilcox failed to get elected.

Colonel McCarthy endorsed the same sentiments. At Washington Hawaii had obtained nothing through Wilcox. He was there presumably to represent Hawaii, but he represented only himself. He had no ability. Cupid was an aggressive young man and had intelligence. He is a man who has the welfare of his country at heart. He is not a self-seeker. As for the Legislature, the best men must be voted for by the Democrats.

Colonel Cornwell stated that if Cupid ran for Congress it would be on an Independent platform. He knew this. He did not believe Cupid expected a nomination from the Democrats or Republicans. Terrill raised a laugh when he said that Wilcox stood only for \$400 a month and mileage.



H. L. Holstein of Hawaii, Permanent Chairman.

for applause and the convention was quite in humor to hear his opening speech. He said:

CHAIRMAN HOLSTEIN'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Delegates and Fellow Citizens—I want to thank you most sincerely for this distinguished honor. I believe and I know that it is an honor. It is a great honor to be a temporary presiding officer for the Republican convention. I shall not detain you long in what little I have to say; only to tell you that you all know what the Republican party is. You all know what it has accomplished; you know what are its leaders; you know what it can do and what it expects of each of us; and therefore, gentlemen, we are here on business and we must expedite business. I want also to tell you that the Republican party in these islands is young, strong, conscious of its power, united, popular, and growing; and, in my best judgment, the Grand Old Party here was never in better state or more determined to win than at the present time. (Applause.)

There is every incentive for success and every promise of victory. The battle cry is now for an intelligent, economical and business-like legislature, and we claim that it can only be effected through the medium of the Republican party. (Applause.)

We have had Wilcox and his gang for two years and it strikes me that it is about time to take a tumble to ourselves. Wilcox has been a failure throughout. We knew at the time he was elected a candidate for the Home Rulers and we even went so far as to tell the Home Rulers so, but they have had their belly full of him. We could bring up innumerable indictments against us, as well as Democrats, and for more or less causing the Hawaiians to believe that the white men are their worst enemies. All this has had a tendency to show what the man is and always will be—nothing but a poor and simple demagogue. He has failed to accomplish anything in Washington, because, in the first place, fellow delegates, he did not place to either one of the great parties in Congress. In the

CABLE COMING DEC. 1ST

Approximate Date Has Been Fixed.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22.—Mr. S. S. Dickenson, representative of the Pacific Cable Co., is staying at the Palace Hotel. He is booked to return to Honolulu on the Korea, leaving here the 20th. He will probably soon go on to Guam to arrange for the cable landing there upon the same line that he has been doing at Honolulu. The cable has been finished and during the next few days the laying of it aboard the steamer will not get away from England until the first or second week in September, and the completion of the laying of the cable will accordingly be likewise postponed until approximately December 1. The terms proposed to the cable company by President Roosevelt upon which he will allow them the free use of the soundings between Honolulu and the Philippines, have not yet been accepted by the cable company, and it is not likely that they will be unless modified. The principal ground of objection is that the proposition requires the cable company to allow the government to take possession of the cable and operate it free of charge during war time. The cable company does not object to the government taking possession during war time, as the government has the right to take possession of any property under such circumstances, necessary for carrying on the war, but they do not see the justice of requiring them to surrender their property for an indefinite period without compensation. It would be cheaper for the company to make their own soundings.

Another minor point is the requirement that the operators shall all be American citizens. It is a fact that in the United States the Morse system is used exclusively, whereas all foreign telegraph and cable companies, as well as all of the American cable companies across the Atlantic, use the International system of signals, which is entirely different. Very few Americans have learned the International system, and in case an American operator of the cable on the Asiatic side should be disabled or unobtainable a foreign operator could readily be picked up, while the restriction to American citizens would endanger the whole operation of the cable. The company are still in hopes that a modification of the requirements by the government will be made. If not, there will probably be an additional delay in laying the cable beyond Honolulu, but this will not affect the laying of the San Francisco-Honolulu section.

PUNAHOU TEACHERS.

Mr. Griffiths, the new president of Oahu College, accompanied by his wife, is at the Occidental. They are booked to go to Honolulu by the Korea, which will land them in Honolulu on the 4th or 5th of September, in ample time for the opening of the institution on the 15th. Two other teachers newly engaged by Mr. Griffiths will follow him on the Sonoma, leaving September 4. Miss Hassford, who has been spending the summer in and about San Francisco, also returns on the Sonoma.

THE FULLERTON.

The Fullerton, the Union Oil Company's first tank vessel, after a number of delays, finally sailed for Kihoh on Tuesday last, carrying a load of a little less than 1,000 barrels of fuel oil. It is noteworthy that the Fullerton is the largest and most expensive wooden ship ever built on the Pacific coast; that she was built for a California company by a California shipbuilding company, almost exclusively of California materials; was christened with a California name, by a California Native Daughter, and will handle only California products; all of which goes to show that with all its modesty, California is getting there all the same.

FRUIT SHIPMENTS FROM HILO.

The steamer Enterprise arrived this week from Hilo with a shipment of several hundred bunches of bananas and quite a number of boxes of alligator pears. A few of the bananas were sewed up in gunny sacks and these were all in bad condition. Those wrapped in banana leaves were almost without exception in good condition. The pears were mostly packed in large boxes, which contained several hundred pears each, and the pears were not wrapped. The result was that as the pears ripened they were crushed by the weight of the others, so that many were in good condition. A few of the packages were thin boxes containing only two or three layers of pears and the fruit was wrapped in paper. These, as a rule, arrived in good shape, although quite a number were so green that they were worthless. These cannot be too strongly impressed upon the Hilo people that they will be wasting their money by sending alligator pears unwrapped and in large boxes. They should be packed so that if possible the pears will not come in contact with each other and will have no weight resting upon them. This can be accomplished by wrapping each pear in double layer of paper or grass or leaves and having a partition of some kind between each layer of pears rigid enough to keep the next layer from resting upon the one beneath. Good pears bring a fancy price in the San Francisco market, as they retail at the way up to 75c apiece. Care in sending only fully matured fruit and in packing well to secure these prices, while failure to do so will result in absolute loss. XXX.

(From Another Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Thinking a few items from this busy mart might be of interest to your many readers, I send you the following. The all absorbing topics in this city for several days past have been the arrival and entertainment of the

KING TO CALL ON KAISER

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Gilded guests surrounded by extravagant crowds are being set up along Unter den Linden, in preparation for the entry into Berlin of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, Thursday next. The Unter den Linden roadway is being decorated throughout its length by long rows of potted greenery. The program for the King's entertainment, which includes receptions, state dinners and a daily performance at the opera, ends on Saturday with the great Fall parade of troops on the Tempelhofer field.

The object of King Victor Emmanuel's visit, as explained at the Italian Embassy, is that the young King is simply making his first call since his accession upon his friend, the Emperor, that such was the only purpose of his visit to Russia, and that it is quite probable that the King will visit France next year. Austria is not likely to be satisfied by King Victor Emmanuel for the reason that Emperor Francis Joseph had never returned the late King Humbert's visit to Vienna because he wished to avoid offending the Vatican by seeing King Humbert in Rome.

As King Victor Emmanuel on his visit to Berlin will be attended by the Italian premier, Signor Zanardelli, the relations between Italy and Germany will, naturally, be discussed, but anything approaching negotiations with a definite object, growing out of the question of King Victor Emmanuel's disarmament proposals, for the Emperor's personal ear, and are not official, and the fruitfulness of making them is well understood by the Ministers here. As for the rest, the Berliners are looking forward to a brilliant show, and officialdom anticipates a wearisome series of functions, which it must attend.

HUNDRED MILE AN HOUR CARS

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—An electrical company at Lynn, Mass., is building a train which is soon to be used in Illinois, says a special dispatch from Lynn, and which the engineers estimate will make ninety to one hundred miles an hour.

It is added that the track for the train in Illinois is almost completed; that the line is about 150 miles long and is remarkable for solidity and strength. As far as possible grades have been eliminated. Electricity will be the motive power and the third rail system will be used.

A train of three cars has been built for the first trials. The train will be equipped with twelve motors of 120 horse-power each. Instead of the high speed increasing the danger, it is claimed that the train will be safer and run less risk of leaving the rails than an ordinary street car.

The theory held by electricians is that the train is practically electrically welded to the track and cannot leave it while the power is on. The location of the track is not given.

Knights of Pythias and the attack upon the administration of State Governor Gage. The convulse of the Knights of Pythias, 50,000 guests were expected, and although the actual number fell short, still there was no relaxation in the city's efforts to entertain the guests. I understand that \$20,000 were raised and expended for that purpose. A notable feature of the display made for the entertainment were the electrical illuminations extending from the pier building to beyond Tenth street, exceeding anything ever attempted in the country outside of the display of the Pan-American at Buffalo. Considerable in the display of the ferry building, the Call building and the City Hall building. These buildings were equal in design and beauty of effect to many of the principal buildings of the Pan-American. In addition to these was the wonderful canopy design at the intersection of Third, Kearny and Main streets.

Honoluluans are greatly in evidence throughout the city. Rear Admiral Merry, Dr. Howard and wife, left for the East by the flyer on the morning of the 21st. Rev. Mr. Kincaid has taken private apartments on Sutter street. Mr. G. P. Castle and family are on the same street. A. P. Cooke and family are in Oakland. Franklin Austin is now connected with the Overland Monthly. Former Commissioner of Agriculture Joseph Marsden is hale and hearty, and Mr. James F. Morgan has greatly improved in health since his return to the coast. The Wilcox brothers, B. F. Dillingham and family, Mr. Robert Lewers and family and many other kamaainas are at the Occidental. Mr. W. C. Weedon has been quite active with his lectures and has met with overcrowded houses.

THE KOREA.

This leviathan of the Pacific arrived in port and docked on the 11th. She is due to sail for the Orient via Honolulu on the 20th inst. and many of the Honolulu people have looked to sail by her. It may be of interest for your readers to have some of the measurements of this grand boat. A gross tonnage of 12,600, length 572 feet, beam 63 feet, and mean draft 37 feet. The writer had the pleasure of going over the vessel soon after reaching port, her trimmings and furnishings are plain, but substantial and uniform. Her cabins are fitted up for 220 passengers and the dining saloon has seating for over 200 at first table. The beautiful bronze staircase is something unique in itself and exceedingly appropriate to the general finish of the magnificent boat. I find the staircases to be quite roomy, high between decks, with air tube ventilators for the lot or take up of foul air. The suites, of which there are four sets, are complete in their furnishings and comfort, and suggest all the luxuries of travel that can be conceived. The social hall is unique in itself and entirely different from anything of the kind I have visited. The advent of this vessel in the Pacific will revolutionize ocean travel between the Orient, and we predict that this boat will bring about many progressive improvements for the comfort of passengers in other competing lines. "COSMO."

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS ON TRUSTS

Important Address Made to Republicans of Connecticut During His New England Tour.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Aug. 23.—

President Roosevelt, after spending the night at the home of John T. Robinson, at Hartford, today resumed his journey through New England. His train left that city promptly at 6 o'clock, but the early hour set for his departure did not deter the people from turning out in force and giving him a hearty send-off. As he drove up to the station in an open carriage accompanied by Senator Platt, the crowd cheered and the President responded by raising his hat.

The floral horseshoe presented to the President by the workmen of Hartford yesterday was by his request placed on the engine. All along the line the small towns turned out their entire population, each apparently anxious to share in the welcome which Connecticut is extending.

When Willimantic was reached the President was driven to the public square, where he delivered an address from his carriage. Following are the President's remarks:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

"We are passing through a period of great material prosperity and such a period is as sure as adversity itself to bring 'mutterings of discontent.' At a time when our men prosper somewhat it always happens that a few men prosper greatly, and it is as true now as it was when the Tower of Babel fell upon all who were under it, that good fortune does not come only to the just nor bad fortune only to the unjust. When the weather is good and crops are good and for woods. Moreover, not only do the wicked flourish when the times are such that most men flourish, but what is worse, the spirit of envy and jealousy and hatred springs up in the breasts of those who, though they may be doing fairly well themselves, yet see others who are no more deserving do far better. 'Wise laws and fearless and upright administration of the laws can give the opportunity for such prosperity as we see about us. But this is all that they can do. When the conditions have been created which make prosperity possible, then each individual must achieve for himself, by his thrift, intelligence, energy, industry and resolute purpose. If when people was fat they kick, as they have been prone to do since the days of Jeroboam, they will speedily destroy their own prosperity. If they go into wild speculation and lose their heads, they have lost that which no legislation can supply, and the business world will suffer in consequence. If in a spirit of sullen envy they insist upon pulling down those who have profited most by the years of fatness, they will bury themselves in the mire of their own making. It is difficult to make our material condition better by the best laws, but it is easy enough by bad laws to throw the whole nation into an abyss of misery."

"Now, the upshot of all this is that it is incumbent upon us in this time of material prosperity to be collectively as a nation and individually, each in his own account, to show that we possess the qualities of prudence, self-knowledge and self-restraint. In our government, we need above all things stability, fixity of economic policy, while we maintain the working of the various institutions of the government, and the ability to shape our course now to meet the shifting needs of the people as these needs arise. There are real and great evils in our social and economic life. There is every need of striving in all possible ways, individually and collectively, to combat the evils of the present, to improve private life, and through the recognized organs of government, for the cutting out of these evils. Only let us be sure that we do not use the knife of the ignorant zealot which would make it more dangerous to the patient than the disease. We must combine the wisdom of various causes, prominent among which has been the immense importance steam and electricity have assumed in modern life."

"It is not true that the poor people have grown poorer, but some of the rich have grown so very much richer that the combination of money and heredity together in a limited space, the contrast strikes the onlooker as more violent than formerly. On the whole, our people earn more and live better than ever before, and the progress of which we are so proud could not have taken place had it not been for the great upbuilding of industrial centers, such as our commercial and manufacturing cities. But, together with the good, there has come a measure of evil. Life is not so simple as it was, and surely both for the individual and the community the simple life is morally the healthy life. There is not in the cities the same sense of common underlying brotherhood which there is still in country localities, and the lines of social cleavage are far more clearly marked."

"For some of the evils which have attended upon the changed conditions we can at present see no complete remedy. For others the remedy must come by the action of men themselves in their private capacity, whether merely as individuals or by combination one with another. For yet others, some remedy can be found in legislative and executive action, national, state or municipal. Much of the complaint against combinations is entirely unwarranted. Under present day conditions, it is as necessary to have corporations in the business world as it is to have organization among wage-workers. But we have a right to ask in essence that they shall do good and not harm. Exactly as labor organizations, when managed intelligently and in a spirit of justice and fair-play, are of very great service, not only to the wage-workers, but to the whole community, as the history of many labor organizations has conclusively shown, so wealth, not merely individual, but corporate, when used aright is not merely a benefit to the community as a whole, but indispensable to the upbuilding of the country, under the conditions which at present the country has grown not only to accept, but to demand, as normal. This is so obvious that it seems trite even to state it, and yet it is a justifier from some of the arguments advanced against, and attacks made upon, wealth as such, it is a fact worth keeping in mind."



It seems trite even to state it, and yet it is a justifier from some of the arguments advanced against, and attacks made upon, wealth as such, it is a fact worth keeping in mind."

"A great fortune, if not used aright, makes its possessor in a peculiar sense a menace to the community as a whole, just as a great intellect does. It is not accompanied by developed conscience, by character. But obviously this no more affords grounds for condemning wealth than it does for condemning intellect. Every man of power by the very fact of that power is capable of doing damage to his neighbors. Doubtless we do discourage the development of such men merely because it is possible they may use their power to wrong ends. If we do so, we should leave our history a blank, for we should have no great statesman, no great men of science, no great men of art, no great men of letters, no great men of the average the most useful man to his fellow citizens is apt to be he to whom it has been given what the palmist prayed for, neither poverty nor riches, but the great captain of industry, the man of wealth, who alone or in combination with his fellows, drives through our great business enterprises, is a factor without which this country could not possibly maintain its present industrial position in the world. Good, not harm, normally comes from the piling up of wealth through business enterprises. Probably the most serious harm resulting to the people of moderate means, is when we harm ourselves by letting the dark and evil vices of envy and hatred towards our fellows eat into our natures."

"Still there is other harm of a more evident kind, and such harm it is our clear duty to try to eradicate, not only in any event to minimize. The corporations, and therefore those great corporations containing some tendency to monopoly, which we have grown to speak of rather loosely as trusts are the creatures of the State, and the State not only has the right to control them, but is in duty bound to control them where the need for such control is shown. There is clearly a need of supervision, need to exercise the power of regulation on the part of the representatives of the public wherever, as in our own country, at the present time, business corporations become so very strong both for beneficent work and for work that is not always beneficent. It is idle to say that there is no need for such supervision. A sufficient warrant for it is to be found everywhere in the history of the various evils resulting from the present system, or rather lack of system."

"There is in our country a peculiar difficulty in the way of exercising such supervision and control because of the peculiar division of governmental power. When the industrial conditions were simple, very little formal supervision, and no trouble was caused by the doubt as to where power was lodged under the constitution. Now the conditions are complicated and we find it difficult to frame national legislation which shall be adequate, while as a matter of practical experience, state action has proved entirely insufficient and any in all human probability cannot or will not be made sufficient to meet the needs of the case. Some of our states have excellent laws which it would be well indeed to have enacted by the National Legislature, but the wide differences in these laws, even between adjacent states and the uncertainty of the power of enforcement, result practically in altogether insufficient control. I believe that the nation must assume this power of control by legislation, and if it becomes evident that the constitution does not permit needed legislation, then by constitutional amendment. The immediate need in dealing with trusts is to place them under the real, not nominal, control of some sovereign to which, as its creature, the trusts shall owe allegiance, and in whose courts the sovereign's orders may with certainty be enforced. This is not the case with the ordinary so-called 'trust' today, for the trust is a large state corporation, generally doing business in other states also, and often with a tendency to monopoly. Such a trust is an artificial creature, not wholly responsible to or controllable by any legislature, nor wholly subject to the jurisdiction of any one court. Some governmental sovereign must be given full power over these artificial and very powerful corporations. In my judgment this sovereign must be the National Government. When it has been given full power then this full power can be used to control any evil influence, exactly as the government is now using the power conferred upon it under the Sherman anti-trust law. Even when the full power has been conferred it would be highly undesirable to attempt too much, or to begin by stringent legislation. The mechanism of modern business is as delicate and complicated as it is vast, and nothing would be more productive of evil to all of us and especially to those least well off in this world's goods, than ignorant meddling with this mechanism and above all, if the meddling was done in a spirit of class or sectional rancor. It is desirable that this power should be possessed by the nation, but it is quite as desirable that the power should be exercised with moderation and self-restraint. The first exercise of that power should be the securing of publicity among all great corporations doing an interstate business. The publicity, though non-inquisitorial, should be real and thorough. Facts which the public has concern."

SHALL WE DISPUTE

The Opinions of Scores of Our Fellow Citizens

Residents of Honolulu, like other American citizens, in making an investment want to be sure of getting the worth of their money. They want to know all the ways and wherefore, and in a direct ratio to the value of the investment they borrow and ferret until satisfied with the collateral. Take an instance in the realm of proprietary articles. If we know of a friend who has been cured we have some faith in the preparation, if we know of two or three our faith increases. If the cure reaches scores all well known citizens, anyone who still maintains that there is nothing beyond ordinary merit in the said preparation, can safely be left to the care of his fellow tax-payers. If he wishes to pick a quarrel with them on the question of their judgment and veracity, he has ample opportunity in Honolulu to do so. Begin with this case.

Mr. H. H. Smythe, of Inter-Island S. S. Co., this city, writes to tell us that he was afflicted with a lame back for a number of years. "Ascribing the cause of this to the kidneys and hearing of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They relieved me so much that I am perfectly satisfied with the result of having taken them, and can recommend the pills to others, suffering from backache."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box six boxes for \$2.50 or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

LATE NEWS NOTES FROM HILO TOWN

Ten men in Hilo have offered to donate \$500 dollars each for the establishment of a McKinley Memorial Park.

ENTERPRISE A MAIL BOAT.

The petition of the Hilo merchants to the Postmaster General has borne fruit. Mail will be carried on the Enterprise from San Francisco to Hilo. An order to this effect has been transmitted from Washington to the San Francisco post office.

WILCOX AND CAYPLESS.

Wilcox and Caypless have been holding meetings in Kohala and Hamakua, but the attendance has been meagre. In Waimea, where he spoke a few days after Cupid had left, he had an audience of twelve people and there was no enthusiasm. They met the other spellbinders at Laupahoehoe yesterday and together they will hold meetings in Hilo and throughout Puna, Oahu and Kau.—Herald.

A SUGAR DEAL.

It is rumored that a representative of C. A. Spreckels has been on this island during the past ten days looking into some of the plantations with a view to arranging contracts for the crops to be shipped to the Federal Sugar Refinery to be built in San Francisco. With the exception of Oahu and Puna the other companies have contracts with the trust which will not expire for two years. It is the intention of the new refinery people to contract for Hawaii sugar as far as possible and ship only to San Francisco.—Herald.

EPISCOPALIANS IN HILO.

A meeting of members of the Episcopal church in Hilo was called in the Foreign Church by Rev. A. Evans on Sunday last to ascertain the number of Episcopalians in Hilo, with a view to organizing a congregation and with the possibility of erecting a church building at some future time. The meeting was fairly well attended.—Herald.

A YOUNG LADY'S LIFE SAVED.

At Panama, Colombia, by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Dr. Chas. H. Utter, a prominent physician of Panama, Colombia, in a recent letter states: "Last March I had as a patient a young lady sixteen years of age, who had a very bad attack of dysentery. Everything I prescribed for her proved ineffectual and she was growing worse every hour. Her parents were sure she would die. She had become so weak that she could not turn over in bed. What to do at this critical moment was a study for me, but I thought of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and as a last resort prescribed it. The most wonderful result was effected. Within eight hours she was feeling much better; inside of three days she was upon her feet and at the end of one week was entirely well." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

To Open Olympian Games.

CHICAGO, August 21.—The States of the United States, President Roosevelt and government officials will co-operate and participate in the production of the International Olympian games of 1904. All foreign countries will be represented. France has promised to send its army cadets and has asked for the games in 1908.

Political success: "They say he has had quite a successful career as a politician." "Yes, he has been bribed three or four times and always escaped without technicalities."—Chicago Record-Herald.

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Dressers, Dressing Tables, Parlor Cabinets and Ladies' Desks. All new and choice goods. Some of these are reproductions from old designs.

Crumb Cloths and Art Squares

for the dining room. We have these in light cool colors at prices unheard of before.

Our Rug Stock

is complete. We keep everything from a cheap Jute rug to an imported Royal Wilton. A large assortment of patterns and sizes.

Furniture Covering in select patterns.

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is first class in every particular.

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All the same to him: "Your hair seems to be falling out," remarked the barber, briskly wielding the shears; "I think I can save it." "All right," said the customer, "save it if you want to. I've got no use for it."—Chicago Tribune.

Political success: "They say he has had quite a successful career as a politician." "Yes, he has been bribed three or four times and always escaped without technicalities."—Chicago Record-Herald.

CIRCUIT COURT PLUM

Many Men Eager To Pull It Down.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—The judicial aspirants out in Hawaii are not losing sight of the Circuit plum, which in the nature of things must fall within a few weeks. Hushes of letters and recommendations have been coming to the Department of Justice, particularly within a week or two. There are said to be a half dozen of candidates in the race, but the Department refuses to make public any of the names, in compliance with a long established rule and there seems to be no one else in the city aware of what the candidates are doing.

It was stated at the Department this afternoon that probably the President would not take the matter up for some weeks yet. He starts off in a few days from Oyster Bay for an extended tour, including a trip to New England, which would seem as though he did not intend to consider the Hawaiian judgeship at least before September, the date of Judge Humphreys' resignation. As far as anybody here knows all the papers in the judgeship case are now on file in the Department of Justice. Attorney-General Knox is expected back here soon, however, and it is possible he may consider the applications, as is usual in such cases and make a recommendation to the President. Nevertheless, it is doubtful if the appointment is announced before the middle of September and, perhaps, not then, from all the information which can be gleaned here now.

HAYWOOD COMING HERE.

Hon. William Haywood telegraphed some of his friends in Hawaii by the last steamer that he intended to make a trip to Hawaii. He plans sailing on the Korea and may make quite a stay in the island. The small Hawaiian contingent in town are entertaining a view that Mr. Haywood might prove an available candidate for delegate on the Republican ticket. He has been a very efficient man here in his place as representative of the Planters' Association, knows all the ropes, is familiar with the ways of securing legislation, and furthermore has the confidence of the people in authority in the legislative and executive departments of the government. His great familiarity with Hawaii is another factor in his credit mentioned here.

However, Mr. Haywood, so far as known, cherishes no such ambition for himself. He is making the trip to get in touch with the people in Hawaii and may have something to say during the campaign in behalf of his friends. "I believe Mr. W. O. Smith ought to run for Delegate," said Mr. Haywood here a few days ago. "He knows the interests of the islands and it would round greatly to the benefit of the territory to send such a representative man to the Capitol."

POSTOFFICE BUILDING EXPERT.

Mr. Smith wrote here recently, requesting that the Supervising architect of the Treasury, Mr. James K. Taylor, come out to Honolulu to inspect the condition of the postoffice buildings at Honolulu and Hilo, as authorized by the recent act of Congress. Secretary Shaw would very much like to comply with Mr. Smith's request and send Mr. Taylor on that mission but at present it seems improbable.

"I mentioned the matter to the Secretary," said Mr. Taylor today, "and he told me it would be very difficult for me to get away for six or eight weeks this year. You see the omnibus public building law authorized the construction of some 150 public buildings over the country, which has necessitated practically the reorganization of my office to meet the conditions. I don't say yet that I shall not go to Honolulu but I think it very improbable. No other man is yet in mind for the journey but it is not likely that anyone will go out there before sometime late in the fall."

THE CASE OF CHINESE CONSUL.

It is probably already known in Honolulu that Territorial Senator Carter, who investigated the alleged cases of smuggling, in which the Chinese Consul at Honolulu was said to be implicated, found that there was not sufficient evidence to sustain those charges. Mr. Carter's report was forwarded here to the Treasury Department and thence referred to the State Department. There it was stated this afternoon that the charges had not been sustained against the Chinese Consul but for the good of the service it had been deemed expedient to transfer him to another post of duty. This, of course, was done through the Chinese government on the strength of representations from the State Department to the Chinese Minister here.

HONOLULU CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The annual summary of receipts for customs at the port of Honolulu, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, last has been received from Collector Stackpole and is on file in the office of Mr. W. S. Chance, chief of the division of special agents. It will be printed as a part of the Secretary's annual report to be made public two or three months later. It shows that the receipts from customs in the territory of Hawaii during the past fiscal year were \$1,327,518.23. The amount of refunds and drawbacks was \$16,285.02. The expenses of collecting this sum was

\$68,002.32, of which \$52,321.94 was for salaries, \$20,000 for rent, \$4,000 for maintenance expenses, and \$11,981 for other expenses paid directly by the Department. Collector Stackpole states that the number of vessels which entered Honolulu or Hawaiian ports from foreign ports was 216, that cleared there 2,470 foreign tons, and 151,000 the number of tons which entered from domestic ports was 261 and that cleared for domestic ports 493. The entries of merchandise for duty numbered 3,250 and the entries, which were free of duty, numbered 132. The total number of entries of every character was 4,376.

BRAZILIAN SUGAR.

H. W. Furness, the United States Consul at Bahia, writes to the State Department the following account of a convention of sugar producers in Brazil:

"Pursuant to a call issued by the National Society of Agriculture at Rio de Janeiro, delegates assembled here on June 25, 1902, to take part in the first sugar producers' convention of Brazil. Delegates were present from all the sugar-producing States—Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Bahia, Parahiba, Alagoas, Sergipe, Rio Grande do Norte, and Maranhao. They were not sent according to any basis of apportionment, but were designated by the various agricultural and commercial societies, municipalities, State governments, groups of cane raisers, and sugar producers.

"The national society had planned an elaborate programme, to include the discussion of such subjects as symptoms of the sugar crisis, its causes and remedy; condition and preparation of the soil and qualities of cane cultivated; methods of culture; methods of sugar making; production; foreign trade; internal trade and means of enlarging it; production and consumption of alcohol, its industrial application for light and heat, its use as fuel for large factories; use of sugar cane for feeding stock.

"The subjects were not assigned to delegates, but it was left to the individuals to take whatever part they might wish; and instead of discussing the points outlined on the programme, the convention virtually narrowed down to considering various plans which were proposed to better the condition of those engaged in sugar production. These plans included federal loans to planters; abolition of tax for foreign export and payment of bounty for sugar so sent; a consumption tax on all sugars, the revenue so derived to reimburse the States for the export taxes removed and the bounty established; the storing of sugar by the Government and the sale of same without the intervention of the middleman; etc.

"After a week of discussion, it became apparent that the interests of the delegates were so diverse that it would be impossible to come to any definite conclusion, and the convention adjourned on July 4, to meet in February, 1904, at Pernambuco. The only thing accomplished was the adoption of a motion to the effect that inter-state duties should be abolished and protesting against the high rates of taxation in general."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

TROOPS TO PRESS INSURGENTS MOROS

MANILA, August 18.—The Moros in Mindanao are renewing their attacks upon the outposts and pack trains of the American column at Lake Lanao, which is under the command of Captain J. J. Pershing of the Fifteenth Cavalry. The Americans have successfully repulsed the Moro attacks and have suffered no loss. The commanders of the American forces in Mindanao report aggressive action against the Moros at Lake Lanao, and ask permission to move against Bacolod and other strongholds of the hostile Mohammedans. There are about 2000 American soldiers in Mindanao available for the desired aggressive movement. It is believed this number is sufficient to defeat the Moros, although it would possibly be necessary to strengthen their base before undertaking the movement.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—A cable dispatch has been received from General Chaffee, stating that in his judgment an active campaign against the Moros in Mindanao was necessary in order to curb the insurrection that has been growing against United States authority. The dispatch was considered of sufficient importance to be repeated to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. General Chaffee has been directed to use his own discretion in the matter, and will no doubt engage the opposition that has been growing against the Moros. Some time before Secretary Root left Washington the Moro situation was under consideration, and from a dispatch then at hand the Secretary was of the opinion that the Moros must be dealt with severely before they would respect the authority of the United States.

General Chaffee is now in Mindanao, having left Manila some days ago. If the campaign should continue for some time he no doubt will remain in the Philippines, instead of leaving on September 20th, as he had planned. It is understood that the War Department has ordered General Chaffee has sufficient troops to make an active campaign.

VOLCANIC BREAK OUT ON JAP ISLAND

YOKOHAMA, August 18.—The island of Torishima was overwhelmed by a volcanic eruption between August 15th and August 16th, and all the inhabitants, numbering 150 persons, were undoubtedly killed. The island is covered with volcanic debris and all the houses on it have disappeared. The eruption is still proceeding, and is accompanied by submarine eruptions in the vicinity, which make it dangerous for vessels to approach the island. Torishima is one of a chain of islands extending off the Bonin Islands and Hondo, the biggest island of Japan.

WENT TO VISIT HIS SISTER.

A. J. Cottingham went to Washington Co., Ark., U. S. A., to see his sister and while there was taken with flux (dysentery) and was very bad off. He decided to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and was so much pleased with the prompt cure which it effected, that he wrote the manufacturers a letter in praise of their medicine. Mr. Cottingham resides at Lockland, Ark., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY

Earthquake Shock Was Felt at Hilo.

"The volcano broke out again last night, at the same time a heavy earthquake shock was felt at Hilo. A lake of red hot lava is visible at the bottom of the crater," says Mr. Berg, agent for the Wilder's Steamship Company at Hilo, in a letter to President C. L. Wright of that company. The letter is dated August 26th and was received yesterday by the steamer Helene which arrived from Hawaii ports.

The officers of the steamer Helene say that the outbreak of Kilauea was accompanied by an earthquake. While the vessel was lying at Papaaloa additional evidence of renewed activity was secured. In the afternoon, reports Captain Nicholson of the Helene, the tide which always runs from towards the Hilo side suddenly changed direction and he considered this due to some outbreak of the volcano. During the evening of that day rumblings were heard, the steamer's anchor chains rattled, and the waters around were greatly disturbed. This marine earthquake caused the officers of the steamer to get ready to put to sea but as it soon subsided they remained at Papaaloa.

All along the Hamakua coast there was an earthquake at about three o'clock the following morning and this is reported to have been accompanied by subterranean explosions. The steamer Claudine is due from Hilo today and will probably have later and more detailed reports of the outbreak.

ECCENTRICITY OF KING ALFONSO

NEW YORK, August 21.—A cable to the Journal from Madrid says: All Spain is agitated today over the latest reports of the extraordinary eccentricity of King Alfonso, during his recent provincial tour the King repeatedly gave evidence of a lack of mental balance. At Oviedo, at a great reception, the King complained of being bored, and asked why he could not go to bed. Pacheco explained that etiquette demanded that the people leave first. "Oh, must they?" replied his majesty. "I'll soon send them away."

A moment later Alfonso doubled his fists, and placing them to his mouth in imitation of a bugle, sounded taps. Everybody stood aghast and glanced toward the King, who again sounded taps, stretched his arms and yawned. The people took the hint and departed. At Santander, when the King was acclaimed with shouts of "Long Live the King!" Alfonso shouted to the Duke of Veragua, who was near by: "Say, Duke, you don't get anything this time, do you? No long life for you?"

He then laughed boisterously at Veragua's consternation. While at Cadabonga viewing a shrine, which is one of the most famous in Europe, when the Bishop showed him the sacred relics, St. Peter's toe nail and St. Paul's hair, the King said: "Bishop do you believe that?" "Bishop Alfonso said he believed that he did."

"Well, I don't," replied Alfonso. "We have seen enough. I'm going to dinner."

NEW YORK, August 22.—A cable to the Journal from Madrid says:

Alfonso continues to exhibit eccentricity of Spain by his eccentric actions. He has disregarded all proposals of his counselors that he marry a European Princess, and has announced his intention of marrying the daughter of some South American capitalist to mend the shattered royal finances, recognized to be in a deplorable state by taking a plebeian consort and restore Spanish prestige in Latin America. The King has instructed a representative of the Spanish crown in South America to forward him full details of the millionaires possessing eligible daughters.

Alfonso has thrown a bombshell into the ranks of nobility by stating his intention of dissolving the Grand Order of the Annunziata, the oldest order in Spain, and substituting for it the new order of Alfonso XIII.

MONITOR FOR HARBOR WORK

The United States Navy Department is preparing a new scheme for defense of the smaller American ports and islands which have no shore batteries. Hawaii will probably be included in this scheme, as there are no shore batteries here which can be used to defend the islands from the possible attacks of a foreign fleet, and it is not always possible to have a gunboat or cruiser in these waters. For island defense small monitors have been planned, and one of these for use on the Atlantic coast has already been launched. This is the Arkansas, and she is officially termed a harbor defense monitor. She is an interesting vessel. The Arkansas has a beam of 50 feet, is 252 feet long and upon a water displacement of 2235 tons will draw only 12½ feet of water. Her bow is fitted with an enormous ram, and this would be certain doom for a large battleship should the smaller craft be able to get a run at her. Lying low upon the water, with all of her exposed hull stoutly covered with armor ranging from five to eleven inches thick, with her two big guns well housed in a turret of hardened steel eleven inches thick, and with the bases of her smokestack and ventilators guarded by folds of the same tough metal, she offers but a limited target to an enemy's fire. The housing amidships of no military importance, could be riddled from end to end and turned into a tangled bunch of plates and pipes, but so long as the turret remained intact the ship would be practically as formidable as ever. The main battery consists of two 12-

inch guns of the older type—but such as they have equipped for the battleships in the forward turret four 4-inch rapid-fire guns, mounted on the corners of the superstructure, and a number of smaller rapid-fire guns, the object of which is to repel torpedo craft. Accordingly they are mounted on the superstructure and up on the fighting top. The vessel carries no torpedo outfit.

Working along the American coast, the coal supply of 200 tons will give the Arkansas a considerable radius of action, while modest draught will enable the class to safeguard many of the seaboard cities and towns not protected by permanent batteries.

The Arkansas was built by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. Her keel was laid November 14, 1899; she was launched a year and four days later, and will be ready for commissioning now in a few months. When turned over to the Navy Department, her contractors will have earned \$500,000, and the government, while not acquiring a thing of beauty, will have got a useful instrument of defense.

Naval men consider that such a craft will be especially suited for the work around Hawaii after the Pearl Harbor Naval Station has been completed.

PERILS OF THE PARISIAN STREETS

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Quoting the Francais the evening edition of the Mail, the Paris correspondent of the World cables the following:

"Victor Evandale, an American, about forty years of age, declared at a cafe table that he had lived for ten years in the wildest regions of Western United States and never carried a weapon and was never afraid. Several Frenchmen who were present told him that Paris was more dangerous.

"They asserted that he could not go from Grenelle to Montrouge, for example, after 10 o'clock at night without being killed, unless he wore laborer's clothes.

"Evandale left the cafe after a time without reverting to the conversation about dangerous localities.

"Next morning his companions of the night before were horrified to read of the discovery of Evandale's body in the glacié of the fortifications near the Maison Blanche. It is supposed he must have actually attempted to walk from Grenelle to Montrouge immediately after leaving his friends.

"Evidently he was attacked from behind. Tight around his neck was found a thin leather thong which had been used to strangle him. His pockets were rifled, his shoes and coat removed."

Inquiry by the World correspondent tends to show that Evandale was an Englishman instead of an American, but had lived in Texas.

JAPS NOT ATTER WAKE ISLAND

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The Japanese Minister, Mr. Takahira, said today, when asked as to the attitude of the Japanese Government in regard to the Midway Islands and Wake Island, of which so much has been written lately, that the Japanese had no intention to claim sovereignty over the islands, and that when the United States Government made certain representation in relation to the Midway Islands in January, 1901, the Japanese Government at once declared to the same effect. Mr. Takahira further said that if the United States Government should send a war vessel to the islands, as reported in the newspapers, Japan would expect only that due protection should be given to Japanese subjects who may be found there as long as they are engaged in peaceful occupations. Aside from the foregoing statement by the Japanese Minister, it can be added from authoritative Government sources that the most satisfactory feeling exists between the Americans and Japanese officials as to the good faith of each and the harmonious adjustment of the question relating to Marcus Island.

Law Library Brings Good Fruits

The law library of the late Johnson Nickens of Hilo was sold at auction by W. E. Fisher yesterday, and the books brought good prices. A total of between \$1000 and \$1200 was realized. Numerous attorneys attended the sale and there was some lively bidding. A set of Massachusetts Reports brought \$140, and United States Supreme Court Reports brought \$100. Other volumes were sold at corresponding prices.

I Make Strong MEN



of the poorest, weakest specimens of mankind, I cure not how long they have suffered, nor what has failed to cure them. This is no idle boast, as I have done it for thousands, and many of them had spent from one dollar to five hundred without obtaining relief before coming to me as a last resort. My

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Is a positive cure for all weaknesses in man or woman. It is a wonderful tonic, a vitalizer. When you arise in the morning after having worn it all night, you feel the vigor of youth in your veins. It floods the body with warm, glowing vitality that makes the nerves strong, quickens the circulation, restores natural vigor and makes its wearer feel like a new born again.

MAKES YOU OVER.—It beats the world for building up a person broken down in dissipation and neglect of the laws of nature. No matter what your trouble is you can be made better and stronger by using this wonderful belt. It cures glowing vitality, restores the body, and it does wonders. Try it and save doctor bills and useless suffering. It cures Rheumatism, Back Pains and all organic weaknesses.

READ MY BOOK.—I have a book which every man should read (one for women also). It tells the facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young and vital at any age—and for this book today if you can't call. I mail it, send it free. If you call I will give you a free test. Remember, my belt does it. I am, though you feel the current and can regulate it. I warrant it to give a strong current for years, though no one who uses it right need it over three months. Cut this out and act today.

DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 906 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents.

Ready for Foot Ball Season?

We've got a swell shoe for foot ball players. Better come and see it. Made of heavy tan leather, sold to me and strongly reinforced, it is the regulation foot ball shoe.

The price is \$3.50

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited
1057 FORT STREET.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 6d, 2s 6d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 23 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

New World's Bicycle Record.

PITTSBURG, August 18.—Joe Nelson tonight at the Coliseum broke the son's time for the twenty miles was world's record for twenty miles and 27:18, beating the world's record of 27:40 set by Freeman and McFarland. The 34-2-5. Nelson's time for five miles was 6:41; ten miles, 13:27½; fifteen miles, 20:15; twenty miles, 27:18. His fourth mile was the fastest, the fourth, ninth and sixteenth and in being made in 1:18½.

THE Steel Giant Grubber



Which has proved so successful in clearing land of lantana was introduced by the PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, a little more than a year ago and has the endorsement of those who have used it.

The several invoices of Grubbers already received have been disposed of so promptly on arrival that they have not been advertised.

A few of the No. 2 size are now in stock and a supply of No. 1 are expected at an early date.

Any one interested in freeing his land of lantana should correspond with the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Fort Street, Honolulu.

TRIES TO KILL HIS EMPLOYERS

Japanese Cook in Rage Uses a Knife.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Inmate with rage, springing from an unknown cause, Mori, the Japanese cook for E. K. Hartman, yesterday morning made an effort to murder both the master and mistress of the house. Mrs. Hartman is now suffering from scalds extending from her head to her waist and Mr. Hartman has seven cuts about the head and arms, one gash in the throat coming close to the jugular vein. The Japanese is now lying in the hospital with a wound in the left shoulder, where the bullet of Hartman pierced his body.

The attack upon Mr. and Mrs. Hartman comes from a desire for revenge for some fancied wrong, which both of the injured ones are unable to understand. The man has been the cook for the young couple since their marriage and the setting up of their household goods in the School street residence where the attempt to kill them took place. He has been well liked by the family, which includes beside the young people a mutual friend, Fred West. Yesterday morning the cook was out of humor. During breakfast he seemed to be annoyed and was chided gently by the master of the house for making noises which seemed unnecessary. There was no break in the harmony which might be construed as indicative of the final outcome however.

Mr. West left the house for downtown shortly after nine o'clock. Mr. Hartman has been very ill for the past ten days and was just getting about again. He determined to sprinkle the lawn, and soon after breakfast took the hose and began to attend to the flowers. While engaged in this occupation Mrs. Hartman went into the kitchen and found that the cook was keeping up a roaring fire having three pots of water boiling. She said to Mori that as dinner would be several hours later, that the fire was unnecessary and suggested that he permit it to die out. The Japanese answered gruffly and as she turned to leave threw the contents of one of the pots of water upon her. The boiling water flowed over the back of her head and down her back, and screaming with the pain she rushed out of the house by a side door, and threw herself on the ground by the hose where the cold water would flow over the serious burns which she had received.

With the first shriek Mr. Hartman dropped the hose, started for the front of the house and saw the Japanese in the doorway with another pot of boiling water, ready to drench him. He put up his hands and cried "Pau, Mori, no pillika," advancing all the while. Weakened with suffering he knew he was no match for the enraged Japanese, and was going for his revolver. The Japanese seemed to reconsider his intention and carrying the pot with him went back to the kitchen. Hartman got the gun and ran to the aid of his wife who was still crying for help.

As Hartman came around the corner of the house he saw sending over his wife with a butcher knife, raised ready to strike, the insane cook. Yelling, Hartman tried to shoot, but owing to the fact that there were only two shells in the revolver the trigger simply snapped on an empty chamber. The cook seeing what was to be expected left the prostrate woman and made a rush for Hartman. Before the revolver could be got around to the loaded shells there was a struggle for life. Hartman tried to keep away from the Japanese that he might shoot him, but Mori was closing in wielding the knife with effect. Hartman received two cuts on the left arm, a cut on the side of the face, two cuts on the chin, one cutting across the lower lip, and a slash across the throat which missed the jugular vein by not more than a quarter of an inch.

The two struggled about one of the small trees in the yard and finally the Japanese was pushed away and a shot was sent through his left shoulder. He did not seem to feel it however and fought on. Hartman tried to club the gun and use it on the cook, but as his arm was raised he received a cut across the forearm which knocked the revolver out of his grasp. He knew it was a fight to the finish then and weak though he was, he grappled with his opponent. By a mighty effort he threw the Japanese against the fence and choked him until the knife fell out of his hand. Then Mori turned and ran, going down School street across the bridge and finally falling fainting from loss of blood in front of the McInerney residence.

Hartman assisted his wife into the house and neighbors came to their assistance and bound up their wounds. In the meantime sending for physicians and the police. The latter found the Japanese in the road where he had fallen, and took him to the hospital, while Mr. Hartman was brought downtown and his wounds dressed. He went to the police station and will this morning make a charge against the man.

Mrs. Hartman is severely burned, her wounds being extremely painful despite the best of care. Mr. Hartman will be laid up for some time with the many cuts which he received during the fight.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartman were married three months ago. Mrs. Hartman was Miss Lucy Sherratt, and was known as one of the most attractive of the young ladies of Honolulu. Mr. Hartman is with the Union Express company and is one of the best known and best liked men in the city. He is one of the lead-

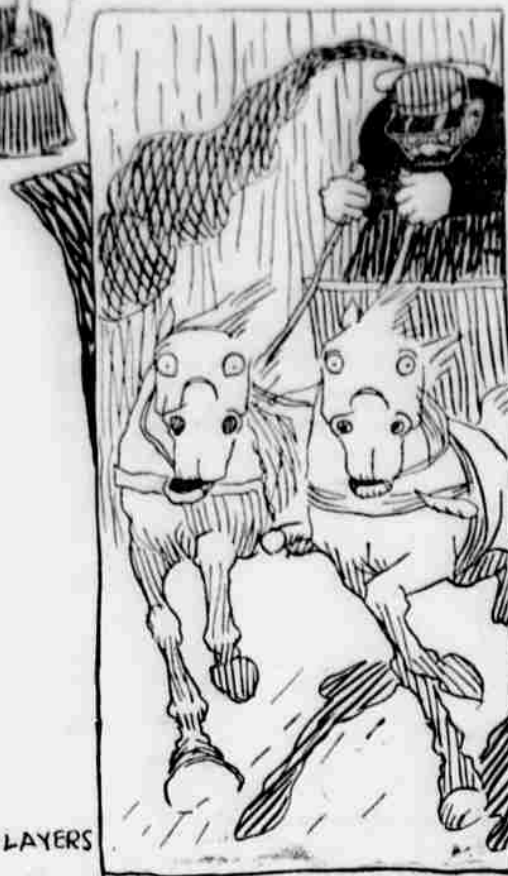
PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK



SCHOOL-MARMS
FROM THE COAST



POLO PLAYERS
GET OUT
AMONGST EM



THE FIRE-LADDIES
HAVE BEEN BUSY



MARY HAD
A LITTLE LAMB

PRINCE CUPID AS A REPUBLICAN

(Continued from Page 3.)

vention assembled and I sincerely hope that the action that this convention will take will meet with the support of the people, and that your nominees may come to the congress of the United States in order that you may secure what is for your best interests and what Congress is ready to give. I have been delighted to meet the people here. I think I never looked out upon a finer audience than that which I addressed on Saturday evening. It has been a pleasure and a high honor to have the privilege of speaking to you. I would be glad if I could do you any good by speaking today but I do not think there are any converts to be made in this convention. You are here to work for the people and the party have charged you with the mission. I wish to tender to you my sincere thanks for all your kindness and my best wishes for your success in convention and at the polls.

"I heartily agree with Senator Burton. I never knew any good to come from a political contest which was carried on on personal grounds. I never knew any good to come to a person or party who carried on a contest on other than the highest and most honorable way. If we have no issues beyond men then our institutions are failures. If we have no principles to press because they are worth advocacy for the prosperity and progress of the whole people, we might just as well dissolve our government.

"The success of a great party means the advocacy of great principles. Political action is secured by harmonious movement by the different people who compose the political body. Every man who becomes a part of a political organization must surrender his individual preferences and be willing to abide by the decision of an honest majority of the party. No genuine Republican can afford to leave this convention after the majority of this convention shall have declared its wishes with any other thought but of loyalty and devotion to the candidates nominated. Today when you have assembled here you have laid aside your differences and I think and believe that you will leave this hall ready to rally around your party and to loyally support the nominee of this convention.

"I thank you for the kindnesses and I wish to repeat that it is my hope that when we get the returns in November next that we will find that the people here have put themselves in line with the great Republican party, which stands for the best interests of the entire people of the United States."

When Senator Thurston concluded Judge Kaulukou in an eloquent address moved a vote of thanks to the Senators which was voted by the entire convention standing and the convention adjourned amid applause.

BUSINESS AFTER RECESS.

The convention adjourned to 3 p. m. and the committee on platform got down to work. When the hour for reconvening came more time was asked and it was not until 4:15 o'clock that Chairman Holstein called the convention to order. He called for the report of the Committee on Rules and Chairman Andrews read it as follows:

"To the chairman and members of the Republican Convention.
Gentlemen:
Your committee on rules begs leave to report as follows:

"We recommend as the order of business of this convention the following:
"1—Report of committee on rules.
"2—Report of platform committee.
"3—Election of a Territorial Central Committee.
"4—Nomination of a Delegate to Congress.

"We recommend that this convention shall proceed to elect a Territorial Central committee which shall consist of thirty members chosen from their respective representative district upon the election of such district delegations sitting in this convention, each district to be entitled to as many members on such Central Committee as such District has representatives in the House of Representatives. This committee when elected shall hold office until the meeting of the next Territorial convention. The Territorial Central committee shall meet from time to time elect such officers and promulgate such rules and regulations as it sees fit for the government of the Republican party in the Territory of Hawaii; shall call all conventions and primaries and shall conduct the general campaign of the Republican party within the Territory and have general supervision of the affairs of the party.

"Your committee further recommends that except as hereinbefore provided the rules for parliamentary assemblies as laid down in Cushing's Manual shall be followed by this convention.

"Respectfully submitted,
"LORRIN ANDREWS,
Chairman.
"C. P. LAUKEA,
"EDGAR MORTON,
"W. G. WALKER,
"W. WERNER,
"S. LAZARO."

Senator Baldwin wanted to understand just how the Central committee was to be chosen, as he wanted to be sure that the delegations elect the committee. Chairman Andrews explained that there was no change from the present rules.

Theodore F. Lansing wanted the report of the committee read and acted upon section by section. The first section, that providing the order of business, was read and adopted without discussion. And this proved the course with remainder of the report.

As the report of the platform committee was not ready, Delegate Andrews moved the rules be suspended so that there might be immediate election of members of the Territorial committee. There was some discussion over this due to the fact that certain members of delegations were not present, but the motion prevailed. Immediately H. P. Baldwin moved that the convention resolve itself into district delegations for the purpose of selecting members of the committee.

There was a deal of canvassing among the delegations but only in two was there any development of a fight. These were the fourth and fifth where there were respectively eight and nine nominees. The balloting proceeded quietly, however and the results were accepted good naturedly on all hands. The committee as it was constituted is as follows:

First District: F. B. McStocker, J. C. Ridgway, W. G. Walker, Chas. Williams.

Second District: Samuel Parker, H. H. Renton, J. A. McGuire, J. H. Walpulan.

Third District: J. H. Mahoe, A. N. Hayselden, J. N. K. Keola, T. M. Church, H. A. Baldwin, W. P. Hala.

Fourth District: A. L. C. Atkinson, J. W. Jones, C. L. Crabbe, W. H. Coney, E. G. Keen, J. H. Fisher.

Fifth District: Geo. F. Renton, C. P. Laukea, W. G. Ashley, George R. Carter, Frank Pahlia, E. C. Winston.

Sixth District: John D. Willard, J. Kakuia, W. H. Rice Jr., J. H. Kapuni.

In the Fourth District L. A. Andrews received eight and Kanakani twelve votes. A. L. C. Atkinson receiving the high vote of 25. In the fifth G. H. Huddy received five votes, James Holt three and J. D. Avery three.

THE PLATFORM RECEIVED.

When the chairman had announced

the Central committee George R. Carter from the committee on platform was recognized and read that document at length.

The convention expected much from the committee and its declarations were received with applause. The name of President Roosevelt first evoked cheers and when the committee's pronouncement on suffrage was read there was a cheer and a burst of applause, showing how completely the stand of the party filled the minds of delegates and spectators. The next plank, that dealing with the stand of the party on city and county government was just as loudly received and from that point every declaration of faith brought forth applause. The plans dealing with the leper question, with Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, the schools, in fact every one was applauded and the report generally was well received. The platform which is signed by every member of the committee appears elsewhere.

When the report had been read T. F. Lansing moved the adoption of the report as a whole and this was seconded by J. L. Kaulukou, who said there was no reason to argue upon such a complete production.

Curtis P. Laukea took the floor and moved the following as an amendment to the platform as a substitute to the city and county plank:

"Be It Resolved, That the Republican party does hereby pledge itself to enact a law providing for municipal and county government in the Territory of Hawaii, and that said law shall become effective within thirty days thereafter."

"C. P. LAUKEA."

Col. Laukea in support of his resolution said that he had a duty to perform, a duty to the party for without a clear-cut resolution on the question the party was courting defeat. The platform plank just read, he said, left a loop hole in that the law must go to the people which might mean delay for two years. The executive, he said, was opposed to city and county government, he had said so, and he would not call an election. He said the plank was not sufficient to avoid defeat. He was opposed to submission to the people for it meant delays. Deferring action he said meant that those who voted so to do must bear the burden of responsibility. An answer must be made to the administration for a second defeat and he thought the only way to meet the emergency was to come out squarely.

Col. Laukea said he wanted to be able to say to the Hawaiians that the benefits which came to the people came through the Republican party. He said that if the Republican party failed now he feared it would be many years before the party would be the controlling force in the Territory. He called the policy evasive, for it meant deferred action, and he predicted that such action would mean the forcing out of the party of the intelligent Hawaiians, who would insist upon the people having their rights. "I will stand by you," he said, "but there must be an end. If the convention votes against me today I shall stay with you and I shall feel that I have done my best to save the party with which I have cast my destinies."

Col. Laukea made his own speech in Hawaiian and he was liberally applauded throughout.

Dr. J. H. Raymond secured the floor immediately, but was interrupted by Col. Fisher who demanded the translation of Laukea's remark that the plan meant the staying off of action until there were sufficient haoles in the country to defeat the bill over the heads of Hawaiians.

Dr. Raymond said that during the session of the committee there was not a single voice raised against immediate passage of an act establishing county and municipal governments. The reason why the clause was inserted sending the law to the people was for a ratification by them and not for the purpose of delay. It was the intention of the committee that the law should be passed at once and submitted immediately so that the law might go into

effect even before the conclusion of the legislature.

Dr. Raymond said that all are American citizens and he was surprised that any man after hearing the speeches of the senators this morning would appear on the floor and make a fight upon the color line.

A. G. M. Robertson secured the floor and said he agreed with much that Laukea said. The Republican party could not afford to be equivocal on the subject of county and city government. He said it would be un-Republican and un-American to be equivocal. He said there must be immediate action and that the easiest way was to amend by striking out the clause referring the act to the citizens of the Territory. He said that with the plank in that form the objections of the delegate from the fifth district would be removed and a plank left upon which all could stand and for which all could work heartily.

H. P. Baldwin was recognized and began by saying there was no intention to postpone action as everyone was pledged to it. He was ready to see such a law passed immediately. He said there was no intention to put the calling of an election to the executive, as inferred by Laukea but such a matter, of such importance it should go to the people for ratification the law providing for the date of the election so that there would be no chance for delay. There are some in my delegation who favor the bill but who believe there should be ratification by the people. Personally, he said, he would not oppose Robertson's amendment as it made the matter of city government optional, some towns taking advantage of it and others not doing so.

Laukea said that the Governor had said to him that he opposed such county and municipal government as proposed now; that he favored a gradual change. He went on to declare that the legislature had no power to call an election, that the executive alone could do that, but this brought out a chorus of jeers. He then said he was willing to withdraw his resolution and accept the amendment. He declared that he was working only for a Republican legislature as he believed the interests of the government demanded such safeguards, and he felt that the interests of the country were safer in the hands of a Republican legislature than in those of a Home Rule legislature.

George R. Carter said he wanted to speak on two points only. He said first a reflection was cast upon the executive when it was a fact that within two days the executive had declared that he was in favor of city and county government the moment he was assured that the majority favored it.

He said that again the speaker (Laukea) had cast a reflection upon Republicanism when he declared that it was the intention of the white men to evade the issue until white men were in control. This caused an uproar, for Laukea declared he was misquoted, that he had said only that the impression would be created that the white men had this intention.

Senator J. D. Paris upheld the integrity of the committee declaring that it had meant honestly what it said and that there was no intention to evade the matter. He said he must believe that Laukea did not mean all that he said on this subject for the white men were as honest as any members of the party. He said we are all here as a body of American citizens all working for the best interests of the Republican party. He said no member should rise on the floor and charge disloyalty. He said Laukea had done an injustice to his fellow delegates. He appealed to all to drop race prejudice and move ahead along proper lines, stand firm for Republicanism and go ahead to victory.

Kaulukou said he felt that much depended on the action of the party as to its platform and he wanted the platform considered section by section. There were cries of "question" and G. R. Carter moved that the Robertson amendment be accepted by a rising vote and when the motion was put every hand went up for it and the ob-

(Continued on page 2.)

KILAUEA'S LAVA FLOW IS ON VIEW

The Eruption Is a Splendid Sight.

HILO, August 29.—The Tribune says: The volcano at Kilauea is in the most violent state of eruption that has occurred since 1892.

An earthquake shook Hilo last Monday night and within a few minutes thereafter a telephone message from Manager Waldron at the Volcano House, thirty miles away, stated that the pit of Halemaumau was reflecting a light plainly visible on the clouds. The message also stated that Mr. Waldron would go at once to the crater's edge three miles away and see what had happened.

Tuesday morning Mr. Waldron was able to report that he had looked into the pit and seen a boiling, tempest tossed lake of molten lava, 400 feet in diameter and probably 800 to 1000 feet below the rim of the great cauldron.

The face of the lake of liquid fire would alternately be black and white like the gushing fluid that leaps from the furnaces of a steel plant. The oxidation and cooling of the fiery fluid would blacken the surface with a pall that would clothe the vast inverted cathedral in darkest gloom. A quiver, caused by further subterranean upheavals would break this oxide ice into a fretwork of a thousand incandescent cracks, lighting up the smoke-charged pit with a fierce glare.

Here and there over the surface of the lake, columns of white hot lava would shoot upwards like the harmless fountains in the public gardens. The great forbidding walls of the "House of Everlasting Fire" would shimmer awhile in amazement with this unaccustomed light, and as the geysers of fire would die away, and the surface again turn black, the whole pit once more would be hidden in darkness and smoke.

All day Tuesday the same conditions prevailed. Tuesday night the light from the red hot furnace was reflected on the clouds. The same conditions held through Wednesday, and Thursday Mr. Waldron reported the volcano as "simply magnificent." Wednesday night people living near Hilo could see the vivid reflection on the clouds.

The present upheaval of lava seems to be from the very bottom of the crater and not from a wound in the side as appeared in June. The liquid lava is troubled and convulsed as from powerful activity of forces below.

Large crowds of Hilo people will go up Sunday.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Following is the Herald's story: Madam Pele is doing herself proud in Halemaumau and unless all signs fail the Volcano House will be the center of activity of Hilo and tourist folk for weeks to come. On Monday night Manager Waldron of the Volcano House noticed a bright glare in the vicinity of the crater and as the time passed his desire to investigate grew in like ratio with the brilliancy of the illumination from nature's furnace.

At 9:30 Mr. Waldron and one of the guests of the hotel took the trail to the crater, arriving there safely an hour later. They found the crater rather full of steam, but at intervals they could plainly see the lake formed at the bottom. Mr. Waldron estimated the distance across the molten lava at 300 feet and from the view point about 1000 feet.

Two hours after reaching the crater the steam disappeared entirely and the scene was one of indescribable grandeur. The lava was boiling from the bottom, not running down the side as it did in June last. Several of the guests now at the Volcano House say the present lake strongly resembles that which made its appearance in Halemaumau in 1892. At times the surface of the lava darkens, then suddenly it will break out in brilliant red, the dark laden color disappearing. There are indications of several blow holes and these may develop fountains at any time.

The present lake is on the Kau side of Halemaumau and a fine view may be had of it by persons standing on the edge of the crater. The glow is visible from the veranda of the Volcano House and on Tuesday night, when the guests went down into the crater, there were signs that the lava is rising perceptibly. Just how long it will consume in reaching the main crater is difficult to calculate. It may not come that high during the present outbreak, but as it has many times in the past, and as the present eruption came so easy and with comparative suddenness, it is fair to believe that within a few weeks Halemaumau will be giving a continuous performance that will be worth while. Manager Waldron, however, makes no promises in this respect.

There were no earthquakes at Kilauea just prior or subsequent to the discovery of the eruption. In Hilo at 11:45 p. m. Monday, 3:00 and 3:15 a. m. Tuesday, there were severe and distinct shocks, but they were not noticed at the Volcano. Manager Waldron was up nearly all night Monday and is positive that there was no disturbance of that character up there. In Hilo those which took place early Tuesday morning had sufficient force to awaken some residents from sound slumbers.

For the past ten days smoke has been seen in the vicinity of Mokuaweewee and Dewey Crater, but on Monday and Tuesday it was not visible owing to heavy clouds hanging over the mountain.

There will be an excursion to the crater on Saturday over the Hilo Railroad, the train leaving Hilo at 3:30 p. m. Tickets will be sold at \$10.00, which includes stage ride and board and lodging at the Volcano House from Saturday until Monday.

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ASSESSMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSES-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable June 20, 1902.

The twenty-second assessment of
10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable August
21, 1902.

The twenty-third assessment of 10%
or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable October
21, 1902.

The twenty-fourth and final assess-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten days after the same
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)
per month from the date upon which
such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be pay-
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(Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.,
May 12, 1902. 2383

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fier and restorer.
It is warranted to clear the
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and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and
bores of all kinds, it is a never failing and
permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sores on the Face.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the
Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
matic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood
and Bone.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste
and warranted free from anything injuri-
ous to the most delicate constitution, it
either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers
to give it a trial, to test its value.

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DERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles
of 3d each, and in cases containing 6d
times the quantity, is sufficient to effect
a permanent cure in the great majority
of long-standing cases. By ALL CHIEF
DRUGGISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VEN-
DORS throughout the world. Proprietors
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COGNAC
DISTILLERS LTD., LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE"

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's
Blood Mixture should see that they get
the genuine article. Worthless
imitations and substitutes are sometimes
passed off by unprincipled vendors. The
words "Lincoln and Midland Cognac
Distillers Ltd., Lincoln, England," are
engraved on the Government stamp, and
"Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture"
blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH
NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ltd.
MONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR

The Ewa Plantation Company.

The Waiola Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Company.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.

The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Company.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump.

Western Central Insurance Co., Ltd.

The New England Mutual Life Insur-
ance Company, of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

HANDLED LIVE WIRE

An Electric Light Man's Narrow Escape.

HILO, August 9.—C. E. Sedgwick,
manager of the Hilo Electric Light Co.,
narrowly escaped death from contact
with a live wire last Friday. For a
few seconds he was stricken with a
deadly current of 1000 volts, and to the
presence of mind and quick action of
Ah Ping, a Chinese merchant, he owes
his life.

Mr. Sedgwick had been called by Ah
Ping to examine a light in his store,
which was acting queerly. The bulb
was glowing with more than usual brilli-
ancy. Mr. Sedgwick took hold of the
wire above the bulb to make a close
examination. He instantly dropped
limp and unconscious to the floor. His
hands clutched the overcharged wire
and the flesh began to burn. Ah Ping,
taking in the situation, grasped an um-
brella and with a quick movement,
jerked the wire from the hands of the
prostrate manager. Responding to calls
for assistance, Captain Lake and Mr.
Mackie hastened to the store. They
found Sedgwick still half unconscious
and scarcely able to talk. He soon re-
covered and was on the street again in
a few hours.

The cause of the trouble was a cross-
ing of the wires, by which the primary
current was carried to the wrong line.
—Tribune.

HOLSTEIN'S APPEAL.

Wants Employers of Hawaiian Labor
to Begin Work.

The following was received in the last
inter-island mail:
An open letter to the managers and
employers of laborers residing in the
Second Election District, (West Haw-
aii), Island of Hawaii.

I want each of you to commence edu-
cating your Hawaiian laborers as to
the disastrous results which will be
harvested by Hawaiians in case Wilcox's
leper bill is passed in Congress.
How it will affect your sugar and how
it will affect them as laborers. Teach
them now. You must do it. Don't wait
for one or two to do this work. Teach
them now. You must do it. Don't wait
for one or two to do this work. If you
are anxious to see Wilcox defeated,
get out and work among your laborers.
They will listen to you if you will ad-
dress them as to what is proper. Prince
Cupid is doing noble work among his
people and you must do your share.
Wilcox's majority over Parker's last
election was only seventy-nine votes.
We can defeat Wilcox if we will only
try, and as your executive, I hope you
will heed my advice.

H. L. HOLSTEIN, (LINCOLN),
Republican Executive Committee,
West Hawaii, Second Election Dis-
trict.

Politics at Kohala.

Prince Cupid is deserving of commen-
dation and support for giving the Ha-
waiians some very sensible advice at
the court house in Kohala on the even-
ing of Wednesday, the 20th, and again
at Niuli the following evening. His
words were temperate and promotive
of good will between the races. Wilcox
followed at the court house on Thurs-
day evening and at Niuli the next
afternoon. His address consisted of his
well worn vocabulary of self-adulation,
invidious comparisons of his own pro-
found wisdom and perspicacity with
the pitiable ignorance of those very inco-
sequential little mice, his opponents
(including Prince Cupid); his usual
choice epithets of high disregard for
"that long bearded goat, Dole" with
all his clique, and promises of great
things to be accomplished for the Ha-
waiians, if only they would again elect
him Delegate to Congress. The Board
of Health received its usual scolding
for "feeding the lepers with rotten salmon
and worm-eaten bread," and there was
a skillfully worded insinuation of their
having wittingly caused the spread of
leprosy among the natives by the use
of leprosy virus in vaccination. It did
not suit his purpose to attribute the
spread of that dread disease to their
own gross carelessness in social inter-
course with lepers, nor to warn them
against it. His address closed with the
nomination of Mr. Palmer Wood for
Home Rule candidate for election to
the legislature.

Guam Prisoners

WASHINGTON, August 20.—Acting
Secretary of the War Department
has issued an order for the return
of the prisoners at Guam to Manila.
The chief quartermaster at San
Francisco, by this order, is directed to
order the quartermaster in charge of
the transport Sheridan on September
1st to proceed to Manila by way of
Guam.

Latest Sugar Accies

NEW YORK, August 23.—Sugar—Raw,
steady; fair refining, 2½c; centrifugal, 9½
test, 3½c; molasses sugar, 2½c; refined
steady.

A CURE FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM

"Last May," says Mrs. Curtis Baker,
of Bookwalter, O., U. S. A., "an in-
fant child of our neighbor's was suf-
fering from cholera infantum. The doc-
tor had given up all hopes of recov-
ery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy
to the house, telling him I felt sure
it would do good if used according to
directions. In two days' time the child
had fully recovered, and is now (nearly
a year since) a vigorous, healthy girl.
I have recommended this Remedy fre-
quently and have never known it to fail
in any single instance." For sale by
all druggists and dealers. Benson,
Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY THE UNITY OF REPUBLICANS

HILO, August 25.—The Tribune, the
organ of the Kennedy, is doing its
best to split the Republican party of
the Territory along the old crack. This
is the more remarkable owing to the
past attacks of one of them on the
"Odyssey," as an organ of "disruption."
While nothing is heard else-
where of the Dole and anti-Dole issue,
which the President settled months ago,
the Tribune starts it up again as fol-
lows, presumably as a means of mis-
leading Senator Burton:

The campaign this year is Dole and
anti-Dole, with the chances 16 to 1
against Dole.

Dole's record as governor is lower in
grade of usefulness than is the record
of Robert W. Wilcox as Delegate to
Washington.

A resolution by the Territorial Con-
vention endorsing Dole's administra-
tion, would guarantee the defeat of the
Republican party in November.

The methods of Dole and his follow-
ers are most commonplace and sordid.

There can be no harmony except upon
their terms and that can never exist,
for Dole's followers are not Republicans.

The new voting precincts in this dis-
trict were established by Sanford Be-
dole's proclamation. An acting Gover-

nor would be more effective from a
legal standpoint, than no governor at
all.

Honest, fair American justice is dis-
tasteful to Governor Dole and his sup-
porters. Both the Governor and his
satellites attack at every opportunity,
every ruling, proceeding, order or deci-
sion of the American judges of this
territory.

Sanford Be-dole still considers his in-
dividual signature sufficient to validate
a statute and to vitilize a proclamation.
Even the President does not pre-
sume to issue an official document
without appending to his name his
exalted and legal title. If it were worth
the effort, there are numerous statutes
and proclamations executed by
Sanford Be-dole, that would not stand
the test of the courts, because im-
properly signed.

The rotten gush of some of Dole's
subsidized organs over the inability of
the Republicans to nominate and elect
a Republican to Congress is only
equalled by the stupidity of those who
make the statements. Why not be hon-
est and tell the truth about the mat-
ter? It is well known that if Dole and
his clique were out of office and out of
the way, two-thirds of the Hawaiians
would be republicans and vote the Re-
publican ticket. Then there would be
no question as to our representative in
Congress.

GETTING READY

FOR WILL CONTEST

The record of French dispatches bear-
ing on the question whether Mrs. Fair
survived her husband is as follows:

First Day—Louis Bretey, the chauff-
eur, was reported insane.

Second Day—Bretey said that Mr. and
Mrs. Fair died instantaneously. Dr. Per-
riquet of Pacy-Sur-Eure made the same
declaration.

Third Day—Madame Houdet said
that after the fatal injury Mr. Fair
moved his feet and his wife moved one
of her hands. Bretey said he did not
know whether either moved. Dr. Per-
riquet declared that any such move-
ment was impossible after the sustain-
ing of the injuries.

Fourth Day—Madame Houdet qual-
ified her original statement and said
that she saw Mr. Fair's foot move after
Mrs. Fair's hand had become motion-
less.

PARIS, August 23.—The correspond-
ent of the Associated Press learns that
the postponement of the shipment of
the remains of Charles L. Fair and Mrs.
Fair to Cherbourg on their way to New
York is the result of an agreement be-
tween the lawyers to hold the bodies
until it is decided whether it is
advisable to examine them with the
view of ascertaining the exact nature
of the injuries which caused death. The
consent of the late Mr. Fair's family
has been obtained for.

Lee Talks of Cuba.

URBANA (ILL.), August 21.—At the
Chautauqua encampment here today Gen-
eral Lee spoke on Cuba before
one of the largest audiences of the assem-
bly.

He said that in his opinion Blanco
had nothing whatever to do with the
blowing up of the Maine, but that young
officers left by Weyler at the Havana
armory were the ones who knew most
about placing the torpedo that destroyed
the lives of so many Americans. He was
of the opinion that the little republic was
destined to have political trouble and that
there was a strong possibility that the
United States would eventually acquire
the island. He believed it was needed to
round out the United States and that the
building of the isthmian canal would put
the United States in a position where
Cuba would be necessary for the main-
tenance of United States supremacy in
those waters. He prophesied a great fu-
ture for the island, in an agricultural way.

Shah Fires Maxim Gun.

LONDON, August 21.—The Shah paid a
lengthy visit to the Maxim works this
morning. He listened to the latest in-
ventions in artillery and electrical
appliances. On the invitation of Sir
Hiram Maxim, the Persian monarch got
astride of the seat of a Maxim gun and
fired three bolts of blank cartridges. His
majesty was considerably shocked by the
noise of the gun, but he did not seem to
be in the least perturbed by the experi-
enced manner. The Shah and his suite
posed for moving pictures before leaving.
He subsequently proceeded to the Persian
Legation, where he gave a state luncheon,
which cost \$15,000, so sumptuous were the
decorations and arrangements.

Pressing the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 18.—The
non-execution by the Turkish Govern-
ment of agreements reached long ago on
several questions affecting the interests
of American citizens has led to some-
what strained relations between the United
States Legation and the Porte. The United
States Minister, John H. Leishman,
has informed the latter that he will not
discuss other matters until the terms of
the settlements already agreed upon are
carried out. Diplomatic critics indicate
further undue delay and that this may
possibly lead to a sharp reminder from
the United States.

Abducted by a Lunatic.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 23.—With a pistol
in his hand, James I. Tindall, said to be
an escaped lunatic, entered the home of
L. A. Roach, in Wilkinson County, and
carried off Agnes Roach, a 15 year-old
girl. The kidnapping was accomplished
while Roach was absent. Tindall drove
away with the girl, and so far has not
been apprehended.

Fifty Troopers Drowned.

LONDON, August 20.—In a dispatch from
St. Petersburg, the correspondent of the
Daily Express says: "During the maneu-
vers near here a squadron of cavalry was
ordered suddenly to charge. It galloped
into a river and fifty men are reported
to have been drowned. Details of the af-
fair are difficult to obtain."

To Sell Spanish Wine Here.

MADRID, August 22.—With a view of
educating American taste for Spanish
wines the Andalusian vineyard proprietors
have formed a strong trust. They intend
to exploit the United States market on
a large scale and will have a chain of
branch houses in the leading cities.

LITTLE IS REVERSED

Supreme Court Gets Aside Ruling in Two Cases.

Judge Little was reversed yesterday
in a decision handed down by the
Supreme Court in the two cases of C.
A. Brown vs. J. D. Spreckels Bros. et
al. The suit was for possession of
beach property at Hilo which was
claimed under a grant from Kameha-
meha III.

The Supreme Court decision was writ-
ten by Chief Justice Frear before his
departure, L. A. Dickey sitting in the
case in place of Justice Galbraith who
was disqualified because of his former
association with Little. The syllabus
says:

Parol evidence is inadmissible to vary
or contradict the terms of a deed, as, for
instance, to show that the survey notes
made one distance longer than that de-
scribed in the deed.

Evidence is inadmissible to show the
usual meaning of ordinary words, as, for
instance, the broader popular or the nar-
rower legal meaning of the word "beach."
The Courts take judicial notice of such
meanings.

The beach between high and low water
marks could be granted to private per-
sons before the annexation of these is-
lands to the United States.

Even if the law were now different,
titles to beach property previously ac-
quired would remain valid.

Crown lands were alienable by the King
in 1823.

Accretion belongs to the littoral prop-
rietor.

A description in a deed, first by monu-
ments, one boundary being represented
as adjoining or coinciding with the edge
of the shore of the sea; then by courses
and distances, which apparently do not
go quite to high water mark, and finally
by a diagram representing the space be-
tween the land as described by courses
and distances and the sea as "beach,"
carries title to high water mark at least.

The words "with the right of extension
to low water mark" added to a specific
description of certain land near the sea,
carry the fee to the land in front of the
specifically described land, so far as the
grantor has the fee.

As a rule land cannot be appurtenant
to land.

In construing a deed, the court will,
in order to give effect to the intention of
the parties, construe a word in a popular
or technical or purely arbitrary sense,
provided the intended sense can be ascer-
tained in a legal manner. Ordinarily the
ordinary meaning will be given to a word,
but that it was intended to have some
other sense may be shown by the context or
by proof that it had a different meaning
in the particular trade or locality, or in
case of a latent ambiguity, by parol evi-
dence of the special circumstances of the
case.

The word "beach" may be used in a
legal sense as meaning the space between
high and low water marks or in a popular
sense as including more or less land, ac-
cording to the circumstances, above high
water mark.

When a deed described certain land by
courses and distances and then added
"And also the sea beach in front of the
same down to low water mark," and the
particularly described land extended
nearly to high water mark and the land
between was of little value and was used
in connection with the rest and no re-
ason appeared for not including it or for
granting the beach between high and low
water marks alone, and possession of the
strip between was taken by the grantee
without question, it was error to direct
a nonsuit on the ground that the word
"beach" had a fixed legal meaning cov-
ering the space between high and low wa-
ter marks alone.

ANCESTRAL HOME OF WASHINGTON

CHICAGO, August 21.—The ancestral
home of George Washington may be
brought from England to this country.
A cable from London today says: North-
amptonshire real estate agents advertise
for sale at public auction in September
the ancestral home of Washington in the
village of Hanbury, eighty-six miles from
London. The property includes the an-
cient manor house and 204 acres of farm-
ing land.

Tradition says that the manor house
was once occupied by Queen Elizabeth.
It is a quaint, moss-covered stone struc-
ture, containing fifteen rooms, including
a drawing-room. The walls are decorated
with antique carvings, among which is
the Washington coat-of-arms, said to
have been the origin of the Stars and
Stripes. It has been suggested that the
British Government acquire the property
as a kind of international memorial. The
price asked by the owners is \$7,500.
Should it not be sold for that price it
probably will be transported to the United
States and exhibited at the St. Louis
Exposition.

Lipton's New Yacht.

LONDON, August 21.—According to
the present arrangements contracts for
building Shamrock III will be signed
next week. Sir Thomas Lipton expects
to arrive in the Clyde on board the
Erin, to make final arrangements. The
contracts will provide for the early
launch of the next challenger for the
America's cup, thus giving more time
for tuning up than was enjoyed by
previous challengers.

Congressman Hitt Ill.

CHICAGO, August 18.—Congressman
Hitt of Northern Illinois is seriously ill
at the Stratford Hotel. While driving to
the station today to take a train for his
home in Mount Morris, Ill., he was taken
violently sick with dysentery and was
compelled to return to the hotel, where
he was put to bed. About the hotel the
impression was general that Mr. Hitt was
a very sick man.

The Cholera in Manchuria.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 18.—Cholera
continues to spread in Manchuria, and
isolated cases have been reported in Si-
beria outside of Blagoveshensk, where it
has a firm hold. Up to the last reports
there had been 24 cases and 17 deaths at
Blagoveshensk, 44 cases and 28 deaths at
Port Arthur and 23 cases and 20 deaths
at Dalny.



Ayer's Hair Vigor

It keeps the scalp clean and healthy,
removes all dandruff, makes the hair
grow rapidly, prevents it from falling
out, and does not allow a single gray
hair to appear.

Do not be deceived by cheap imita-
tions which will only disappoint you.
Make sure that you get the genuine
Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.

NEW YORK LINE

Bark Footing Suey

SAILING FROM

NEW YORK TO HONOLULU

July 1, 1902.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

37 Kilby St., Boston,

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

Honolulu.

A Few Specials

IN

GLASS

WARE

7 piece Berry Sets com-
prising 1 large bowl
and 6 md. saucers... 60c

4 piece Table Sets consist-
ing of covered sugar,
covered butter, cream
jug and spoon holder 50c

2 Quart Jugs.....35c

Pickle, Jelly or Preserve
Dishes, each10c

And many other articles.

See the display in one of
our show windows.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

De

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED

Friday, August 29.
 The *Peartree*, with 4000 lbs. of rice, from San Francisco.
 The *Maui*, from Honolulu, at 1:30 a. m., with 200 bags of paddy and 250 boxes of rice.
 The *Maui*, from Honolulu, at 1:30 a. m., with 200 bags of paddy and 250 boxes of rice.
 The *Maui*, from Honolulu, at 1:30 a. m., with 200 bags of paddy and 250 boxes of rice.

Saturday, August 30.
 The *Maui*, from Honolulu, at 1:30 a. m., with 200 bags of paddy and 250 boxes of rice.
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DEPARTED

Friday, August 29.
 The *Maui*, from Honolulu, at 1:30 a. m., with 200 bags of paddy and 250 boxes of rice.
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SAILING TODAY

The *Maui*, from Honolulu, at 1:30 a. m., with 200 bags of paddy and 250 boxes of rice.
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PASSENGERS

Arrived.
 Per *Maui*, from Honolulu, at 1:30 a. m., with 200 bags of paddy and 250 boxes of rice.
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ISLAND STEAMERS
BRING DELEGATES

The island steamers arriving Saturday and Sunday brought large passenger lists that they have carried for some time. Many of these passengers came to attend the Republican meeting which will be held today, and a number are delegates to the convention.

The *Claudine* which arrived about one o'clock Saturday brought besides Col. Samuel Parker, Senator Burton and the remaining members of the hunting party which had been spending the week on Hawaii. The members of the party all report a splendid time and certainly looked as if they had enjoyed the trip. They brought back a considerable amount of game and all were well pleased with the results of the trip.

The *Maui* and the *Mikahala* arrived early yesterday morning from Maui and Kauai ports respectively. Both of them brought large passenger lists, carrying also a number of delegates to the convention.

The *Mikahala* reports the steamer *Kauai* which is loading sugar at Wailuku already has 800 bags on board. The steamer *Ke Au Hou* is at Hanalei unloading lumber. The *Antelope* arrived at Makawala last Sunday and is discharging coal at that place. Fair weather is reported all over the island; on the outward trip of the *Makawala* light seas and light winds were experienced; on the return from Kauai heavy cross seas but with light N. E. winds were met.

Coast Shipping Notes

The Norwegian bark *Acacia* from Honolulu arrived at Eureka on August 28. The barkentine *Kikita* sailed from Port Laidlaw on August 21st for Honolulu.

The schooner *Bertie Minor* from Honolulu arrived at Eureka on August 29th. The steamer *American* from Honolulu and *Hilo* arrived at Corcoran on August 19th.

The barkentine *Fallerton* sailed from San Francisco on August 29th for Honolulu and Kahului with 15,000 barrels of crude oil.

The barkentine *Amelia* from Honolulu arrived at Eureka on August 19th. The steamer *California* arrived at Delaware from Honolulu on August 19th.

The *Maui* arrived at Sydney on August 19th. Dr. Beach of the *Maui* is surgeon of the new bark.

The ship *Revere* sailed from Newcastle on August 17th for Honolulu. The German bark *Ilse* bound for Honolulu from Hamburg was spoken in lat. 44 N., long. 26 W.

Shipping Notes

The *Lehua* arrived from Molokai ports Saturday evening. The *Mikahala* was four hours late in getting to Honolulu because of the rough seas.

C. W. Ames has been given command of the *Tampano* in place of W. Reed, according to Tacoma advices. Carpenter Pender of the Naval Station has been ordered to San Francisco and will leave on the Ventura.

The *Mikahala* left sugar at the following Kauai ports: K. S. M., 2,000 bags; K. S. M., 400 bags; Mak., 1,500; and G. & R., 3,000 bags.

The coal pile of the *Inter-Island Steamship Co.* caught fire early Saturday morning, and some of it was "cooked" before the fire could be extinguished.

United States Attorney Breckins has received a letter from E. K. Wood, C. K. Wood, acknowledging his work in regard to the murder of Captain Jacobson of the *Pied*, J. Wood, and stating appreciation of the conduct of the first and second matters.

The *Alice Cooke* has been chartered by Pope & Talbot to carry lumber from Port Gamble to Honolulu. The same firm has chartered the *Kikita* to bring lumber here. The *Helene* and S. C. Allen have secured charters for carrying merchandise from San Francisco to Honolulu.

The New Maine.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The new battleship *Maine* left her anchorage in the President Roads about 7:30 o'clock this morning for her trial trip over the Government course off Cape Ann.

A WORLD WIDE REPUTATION.

Chamberlain's Cough, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has a world wide reputation for its cures. It never fails and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

BORN.

SHEARER—In this city, August 27, 1902, to the wife of Chas. D. Shearer, a son.

SAVIDGE—In this city, September 1st, 1902, to the wife of William Savidge, a daughter.

DIED.

MELCHERS—At Bremen, Germany, August 1, 1902, Gustav C. Melchers, 71 years of age, of heart failure. A resident of Honolulu from 1852 to 1859, and then senior partner of the firm of Melchers & Co.

The "Star" Ventilator.
 Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.

Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles.
 Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily Laid.

These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders of first class buildings. Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles, copper, galvanized steel saw plates, send for illustrated book let of our specialties, mailed free upon application. **MERCHANT & CO., Inc.,** Sole Manufacturers, 617 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PRINCE CUPID
AS A REPUBLICAN

(Continued from Page 4.)

Delegates being asked to stand not a single negative vote. The passage of the plank was received with cheers which were repeated when the amended plank was read.

Senator Achi then discovered something missing and said that he knew that there would not be time in the sixty days to pass such a law. He did not think there was any one present who would undertake such a task in such a time. Unless there is something more he said he feared the intention would not be carried out and he would suggest an addition which would give candidates a chance to draft a proper measure. He therefore moved an amendment as follows:

And be it further resolved that the Territorial Convention should appoint a committee to proceed at once to draft a county and municipal government bill to be presented to the legislature as a Republican measure, said committee to first report the draft of such bill when prepared, to the Republican Territorial Central Committee, who shall refer the same to the several Republican district committees for ratification and suggestions, in order to make the law, when finally passed, most perfectly adjusted to the local conditions in the several districts.

In support of the resolution Achi declared that he thought this plan would result in the preparation of a law which would meet all conditions and that it would make the law perfect.

Delegate Baldwin said he favored a resolution and not a part of the platform, as this would be an instruction to the Territorial committee which would go ahead and draft laws. Achi said he wanted it put in the platform for the reason that every one would then know that the party was pledged to go ahead with the work and there would be no delays which might result if there was simply a resolution.

Peck said there was danger of overloading the platform. He favored a resolution which would put the matter in the proper shape.

Baldwin said the resolution was out of place in a platform. He thought every one would vote for it. Senator Peck said the same and further that by publication it could be seen that the Republican party was moving ahead. Thereupon Achi withdrew his amendment and the platform was adopted with applause, as amended by Robertson.

Achi then presented the matter as changed that it read that the convention should appoint a committee to draft a bill to be presented to the various committees for ratifications. The provision was made that the chair should appoint the committee and the resolution went through.

The convention then adjourned until 9:30 o'clock this morning.

Ship Wallacetown Repaired

The Italian ship *Wallacetown* bound for this port, which recently put into Callis in distress, has been repaired at an expense of \$7,500 and is now on the way to Honolulu.

Captain Smith of the disabled City of Peking will command the new Pacific Mail steamer *Silvera*, sister ship to the

RICH LAND
—IN—
Central Kona
FOR SALE

By order of REINNE RODANET Trustee, I offer for sale those certain parcels of land situated at Onouli, South Kona, Island of Hawaii, described in Royal Patent (Grant) No. 1163 to F. C. Schulze, and containing 174 acres. Royal Patent (Grant) No. 2562 to A. W. A. Schulze, and containing 739 7/10 acres, situated at Keopuka and Onouli, Island of Hawaii.

This is a tract of land of over 919 acres, situated in the most fertile and richest portion of the Island of Hawaii. It faces the new Government road extends to the sea, and is five minutes walk from Kealahou Bay, by way of the old Government road which runs through the property. Portions of the land are already under cultivation.

This tract is so situated that it is about midway between Kailua and Hilo, and five miles from Nae'ae, two, three and four miles from the coast. It has sufficient elevation to be particularly healthy, and its soil is well adapted to the growth of sugar cane, coffee, fruits, dairies or for the promotion of diversified farming.

Occasionally this land has easy access to several ports for export, and with the advent of the Kona Railroad will find themselves in close communication with the thriving City of Hilo. This, of course, affords a splendid opportunity for the exporting of farm products to the California markets.

With the revival of the Kona Sugar Co., considerable portions of this land can be successfully planted to sugar cane. This is one of the most splendid opportunities for a good investment that has been put upon the market for a considerable period of time.

Further particulars of **JAMES F. MORGAN,** 60 QUEEN STREET.

F. T. MERRY
IS MISSING

(From Monday's Issue)

Advises from Kauai on the *Mikahala* yesterday told of the strange disappearance from the *Libra* of F. T. Merry, clerk and stenographer to Judge Hardy's court and a former resident of Honolulu.

According to the story told here Merry was last seen Friday afternoon about four o'clock and had not been to his room since then. At the time the *Mikahala* left at five o'clock Saturday afternoon no trace of Merry had been found and searching parties were making every effort to locate him. Much apprehension is felt for his safety as he was known to have had a \$1,000 government check upon his possession when last seen, and may have been with foul play. Merry has not been in the best of health, and may have wandered about until he was lost. The suicide theory has also been broached.

Merry was a stenographer and went to Lihue but a few months ago to take the position of clerk and stenographer in Judge Hardy's court. He was formerly in the office of Atkinson & Judd in this city.

HAWAIIANS HAVE
NOT APPLIED

The Hawaiian boys are not nearly as anxious to wear the naval uniform of Uncle Sam as they once were. Captain Rodman of the *Troquois* who has been commissioned to take enlistments for the navy in the Hawaiian Islands has been receiving recruits for over a week now, and not one native, man or boy, has applied. During that time he has secured four or five men for the navy and has great hopes of more than furnishing Hawaii's quota.

The men so far enlisted by Captain Rodman were from the water front, nearly all of them coming off ships in the harbor.

Captain Rodman has written to the Navy Department for advertising matter setting out the glories and benefits of service in the United States navy. The department has a big supply of lithographed posters, on which is painted in glowing colors the life of a seaman on board Uncle Sam's fine navy. Not only are ordinary seamen and landmen wanted, but active campaign will be made also for artificers of all kinds who would like a term at sea. Bakers, mechanics, etc., are paid good wages in the navy and Captain Rodman is anxious to enlist as many men as possible, that come up to the requirements of the service.

Hawaiian boys evidently have not the same idea for the navy that they did before some of them had been through the actual experience. When the *Mohican* left here for her cruise in the Orient she carried half a dozen native boys. Upon the return however of the overdue ship, everyone had become dissatisfied with the service and deserted her. She did not carry a single native boy upon her departure for the South. Captain Rodman says he is willing to enlist whoever applies, whether Hawaiian or any other nationality and will draw no race distinctions.

Channel Is Rough

Island steamers are having a rough time of it in crossing the channel. Captain Gregory of the *Mikahala* reports that the voyage from Kauai was unusually rough, and the *Lehua* from Molokai also had a hard time coming over. The *Maui* is still laying outside waiting for the *Peartree* to tow her to Kahului. Captain Olson of the *Peartree* said yesterday that he would not start out with the schooner again until the channel was less rough. Upon the first attempt to tow the *Honolulu* over, the *Peartree* was only able to make about a mile an hour with the becalmed vessel, and the *Honolulu* will have to wait now until the *Peartree* can make the trip in a reasonable length of time.

Babcock Posted as Overdue

The American ship *W. P. Babcock*, formerly commanded by Captain Graham, who is now in Honolulu as captain of the ship *E. M. Phelps*, has been posted as overdue, being 125 days out from Baltimore for San Francisco. The vessel is loaded with Cumberland coal, which is considered a dangerous cargo, owing to its liability to ignite easily.

Captain Moxsen of the *Babcock* last year when that big *Sewall* ship caught fire in her cargo of coal from Baltimore, while bound for San Francisco. The *Babcock* is bound for Honolulu, a leak added to the vessel's danger, but this port was reached in safety. Moxsen, on account of his experience on that terrifying occasion, is believed to be taking every precaution against the ignition of the cargo of the *Babcock*.

Scrap Iron on Long Voyage

The steamer *Hawaiian* of the American-Hawaiian steamship line has an unusual consignment of cargo that she brought from Seattle and will take with her around the Horn to New York. This is 100 tons of scrap iron. It is probably the first time on record that a steamer going around the Horn from the Pacific coast has had scrap iron as a portion of her cargo.

Sugar on Hawaii

Purser Beckley of the *Claudine* reports the following sugar left on Hawaii—Oahu, 14,233 bags; Wailuku, 9,500 bags; Wailuku, 9,500; Oahu, 6,800; Honolulu, 5,700; Hialeah, 10,000; Lapele, 6,000; Hialeah, 1,000; Puna, 4,000; Honolulu, 2,600.

TRIES TO KILL HIS EMPLOYERS

(Continued on page 4.)
 Ing members of the *Libra* and has not an enemy. Mr. West said yesterday afternoon that he could not find a single reason for the attack of the Japanese. At the Queen's Hospital last night the report was that Mori was doing as well as could be expected.

The bullet went through the shoulder of the Japanese above his lungs, then through the shadow of an adjoining house and through a chimney where it was found by one of the neighbors and is now in the possession of Mr. Hartman. The butcher who seems to have been badly sharpened.

Will instantly relieve and quickly cure Rheumatic Pains, Stiff Joints, Lame Arms, Aching Legs, Weak Backs, Sprains, Bruises, Tired Shoulders, Chills, Blains, Frostbites, Eczema, Toothache, Neuralgia and all other like pains. Its a pure and harmless vegetable remedy, so potent that it reaches the cause of bodily aches and pain no matter how obscure it may be.

Kickapoo Oil

WILL RID YOU OF RHEUMATISM

"For a long time I had Inflammatory Rheumatism in my hands and arms. I had not been able to work for months when I tried Kickapoo Indian Oil. I had tried many things and doctored all around without being helped but Kickapoo Indian Oil cured me."—James O'Harris, Somers-town, N. Y.

25 cts. a Bottle at all Druggists

BY AUTHORITY.

In the Circuit Court, Second Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.—Order for Special Term. By virtue of the authority vested in me by law, and deeming it essential to the promotion of justice, I do hereby with the written approval of the Honorable W. F. Frear, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, appoint and order a Special Term of the Second Circuit Court, Territory of Hawaii, to be convened at Wailuku court house, District of Wailuku, Island of Maui, on Wednesday, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1902, at ten o'clock a. m., and to be continued and held thereafter as provided by law.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Circuit Court at Wailuku, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, this 9th day of August, A. D. 1902.

JOHN W. KALUA,
 Judge Circuit Court, Second Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

Approved this 15th day of August, 1902.

W. F. FREAR,
 Chief Justice Supreme Court, Territory of Hawaii.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, dated July 25th, 1899, made by H. W. Cleveland and Ellen Cleveland, his wife, both of Wailuku, Kula, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, mortgagees, to Mrs. Katie Lemmon, mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 136, pages 51, 52 and 53, and on the 12th day of April, 1902, by the said Mrs. Katie Lemmon, sold and transferred to Geo. Hons, of Wailuku, Maui, the said Geo. Hons as assignee and owner of said mortgage intends to foreclose said mortgage for conditions broken, to wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage, will be sold at public auction at the office of James L. Coke, in the Town of Wailuku, Maui, T. H., on Friday, the 19th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of said day. The property covered by said mortgage consists of all that certain piece of land with the buildings and appurtenances, situated at Wailuku, Kula, Maui, aforesaid, and being a portion of Royal Patent No. 1266 to Kaal, and containing an area of one acre and being the same premises conveyed to the said H. W. Cleveland, by deed of E. H. Kekapua, dated August 24th, 1899, and recorded in Liber 136 on pages 42 and 44.

Together with all the rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms: Cash. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to Jas. L. Coke, attorney at law, Wailuku, Maui.

Dated August 21st, 1902.

GEO. HONS,
 Owner of Said Mortgage.
 By C. D. LAFKIN,
 His Attorney in Fact.

NOTICE OF HEARING PETITION FOR ADMINISTRATION.

ON READING AND FILING THE petition of Catherine Biddle of Kailua-Kaula, alleging that John Biddle of said Kaula died intestate at Kaula on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1901, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration be granted to her, the court do hereby order that on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the court room of this court at Lihue, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, August 20th, 1902.

By the Court, F. T. MERRY,
 Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

20th Aug. 1902, Sept. 2, 9.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, dated May 31, A. D. 1899, made by Elizabeth K. Smith, wife of George W. Smith of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, mortgagee, to Mary J. Alexander, Mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 136, pages 40-41, the Mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for conditions broken, to wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the Auction Room of James F. Morgan, Queen Street, Honolulu, on Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon. The property covered by said mortgage consists of:—

First: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Paowela, Hanalei, District of Makawala, Island of Maui, Hawaiian Islands, containing an area of 46 acres, 2 chains and 65 fathoms (more or less) and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 144 to Paowela and conveyed to the mortgagee by Kila Brooks and George Brooks, her husband, by deed dated November 28, A. D. 1895, and recorded in the office of the Register of Conveyances in Honolulu in Liber 158, pages 266 and 267.

Second: All that piece or parcel of land situate at Kamaole, Kula, Island of Maui aforesaid, containing an area of 5 acres (more or less) and being the premises described in Royal Patent (Grant) 292 to Philip; also all those pieces or parcels of land situate at Hanalei, District of Makawala, Island of Maui, and being parts 1, 5 and 6 of Royal Patent 2168, Land Commission Awards Nos. 3629 and 6612 to Paowela; Part 1 containing an area of 86-100 of an acre; Part 5 containing an area of 5-100 of an acre; and Part 6 containing an area of 3-100 of an acre; said premises described in paragraph 2 being the same premises conveyed to said Elizabeth K. Smith by deed of Kila Brooks and husband, dated July 29, 1896 and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 164, pages 131 and 132.

Third: All and singular that parcel of land situate at Kailuwaia in said Honolulu, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the East corner of this land, being the West corner of Makai Lane and Kuakini Street, and running: N. 41° 20' W. 101 feet along Kuakini Street; E. 52° W. 116 feet; S. 41° E. 185 1/2 feet along Lot 3; N. 41° 20' E. 116 feet along Makai Lane to the initial point; Containing an area of 12,028 square feet (more or less).

And being the same premises conveyed to said Elizabeth K. Smith by deed of Jesse P. Makainai, dated June 1, 1899, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 238, pages 214-216. Together with all the rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms: Cash United States Gold Coin; Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Auctioneer, Honolulu.

Dated, Honolulu, August 14, 1902.

MARY J. ALEXANDER,
 Mortgagee, by her Attorney in fact,
 WILLIAM O. SMITH.

Auction Sale
 —OF—
DELINQUENT SUGAR STOCK

ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 6,
 AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

At my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at Public Auction, by order of the Treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Oahu Sugar Co. Ltd., unless the 31st assessment, due June 30th, 1902, and delinquent August 30th, 1902, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale, at the office of the H. F. Dickinson Co. Ltd., Bismarck building, Honolulu.